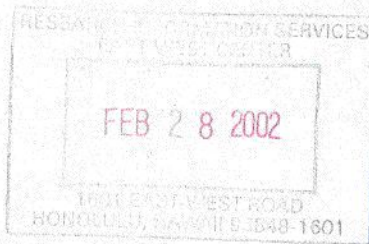


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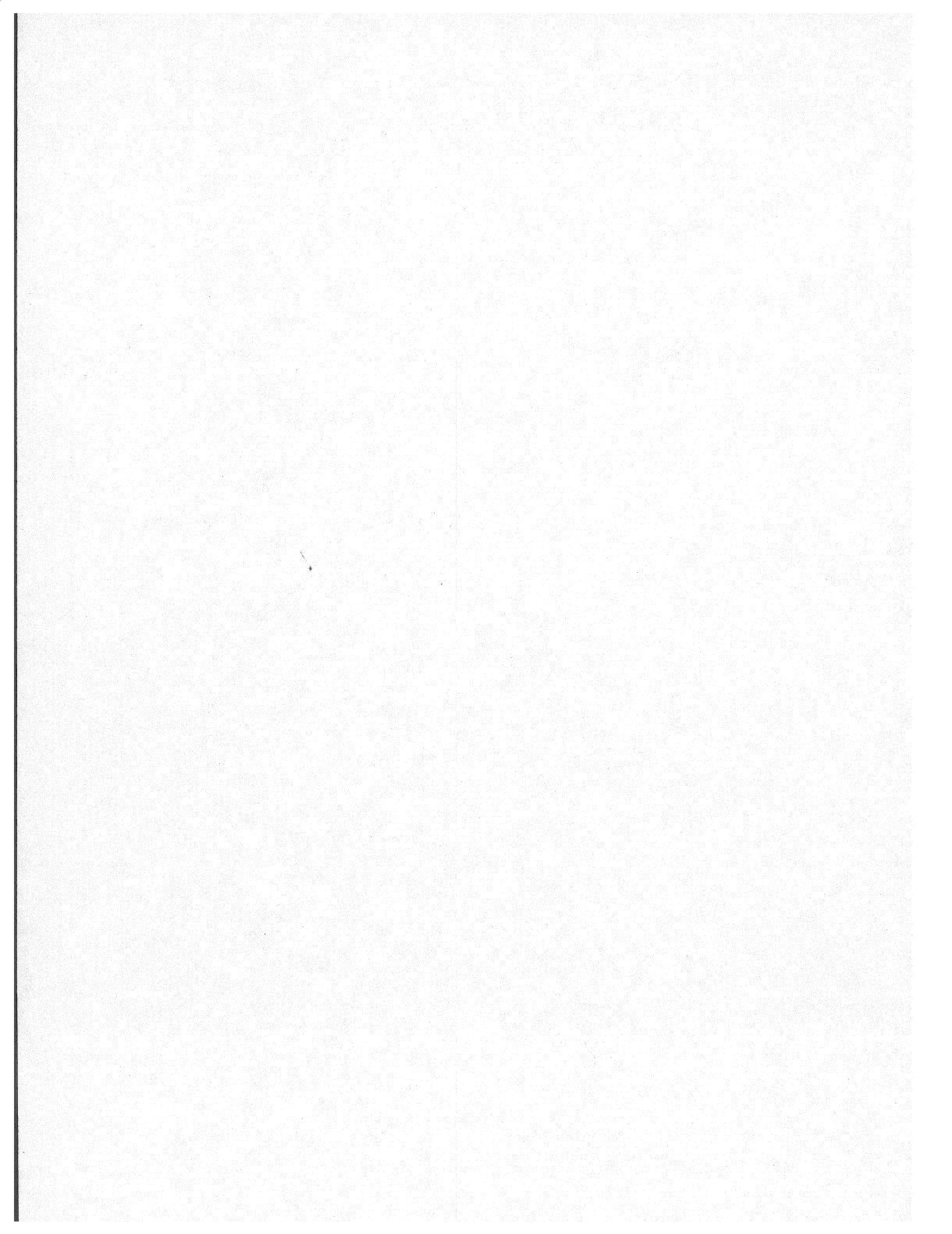
PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

East-West Center



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East-West Center Program Descriptions

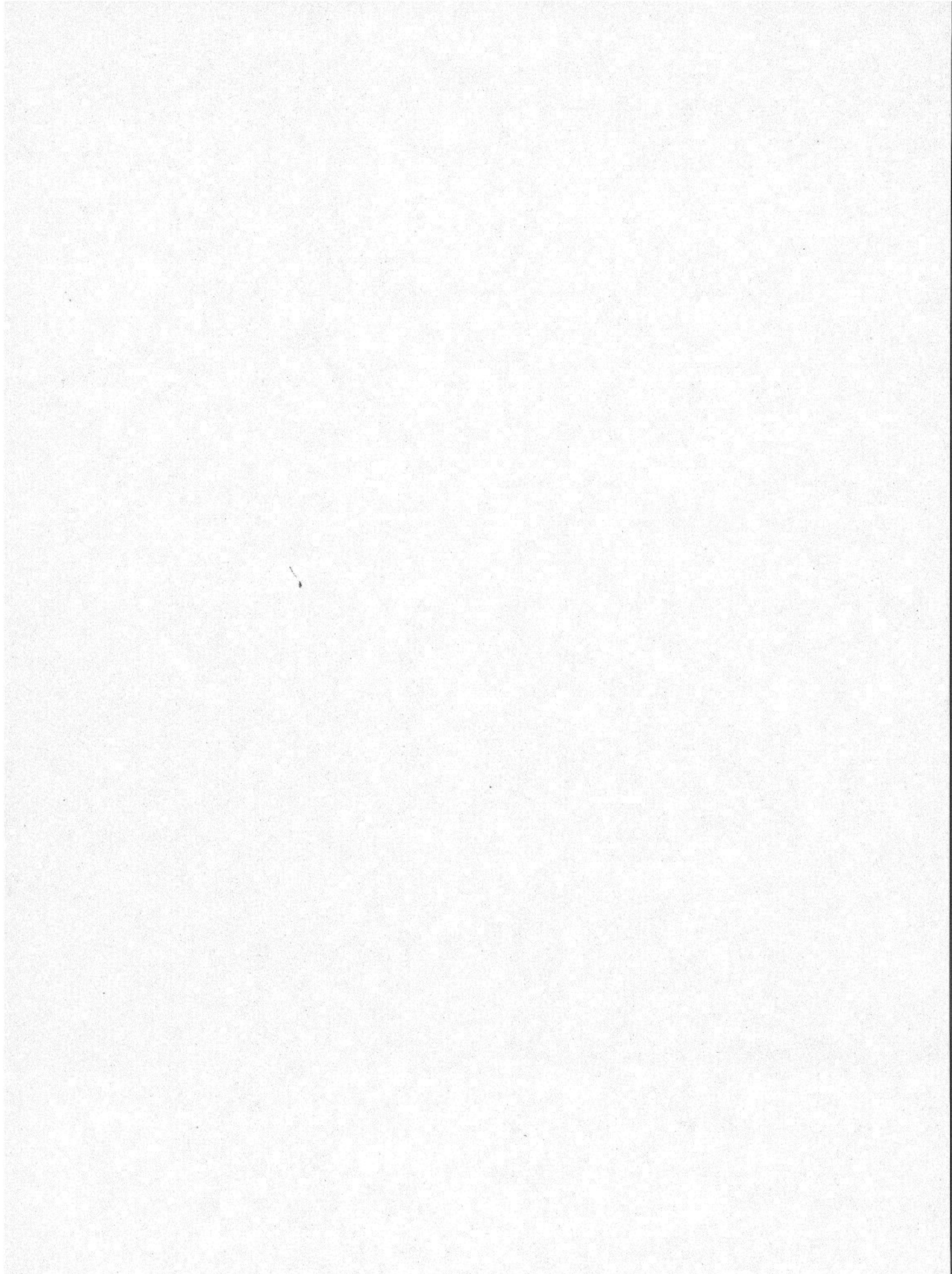
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POPULATION INSTITUTE
Director: Lee-Jay Cho

The Population Institute was established in 1969 to develop and disseminate knowledge about populations. As a leading population center, PI draws population scholars and authorities from around the world to the EWC for collaborative work. The institute's collection of Asian and Pacific censuses and demographic survey data is among the biggest and best. An active publishing program reports on research about population issues for the benefit of decision-makers and scholars.

The institute's work is conducted through five research programs, a graduate study program in population administered cooperatively with the University of Hawaii, and a program of professional education consisting of conferences, workshops and seminars, and internships.

The programs of the Population Institute are:

- Demographic Change and Population Policy
- Economic Development and Human Resources
- Family, Institutions, and Society
- Migration, Inequality, and Social Change
- Regional Development and Economic Policy
- Culture, Institutions, and Development

Demographic Change and Population Policy

Coordinator: Griffith Feeney

MISSION: Of the more than one billion people expected to be added to the world's population between 1988 and 2000, about 60 percent will be in the Asia-Pacific region. A principal objective of this program is to develop improved methods of demographic estimation and analysis for a better understanding of population trends in the region. Another is to encourage national statistical offices to produce more demographic data, using the most advanced methods. Such information is critical to governments faced with planning.

In 1969, when this program began, little was known in Asia and the Pacific, the most populous region in the world, about the demographic variables of population growth, mortality, and fertility. Even today, many Asian and Pacific countries lack adequate systems to register births, deaths, and other vital data.

ACTIONS: During the early years of this program, the Population Institute emphasized the analysis of demographic trends, particularly in East and Southeast Asia, but excluded China, with the world's largest population, because it was closed to the West. More recently, the institute has turned its attention to the demography and government policies of South Asia, where populations are still growing rapidly, and of China, now open.

Institute researchers have developed several methods to estimate fertility and mortality statistics from census data. For example, The Own-Children Method of Fertility Estimation, by Lee-Jay Cho, Robert D. Retherford, and Minja Kim Choe, and published by the Center in 1986, documents a major demographic method developed at the institute.

Since 1982 the institute has signed several agreements with the Chinese government to train Chinese statisticians in demographic analysis and to analyze and publish Chinese population data. The agreements have produced invaluable information about the population of China and led to an improvement in Chinese expertise in the collection of demographic data and its analysis. Some of this information has been published in the institute's Paper Series.

ACHIEVEMENTS: The methods of fertility and mortality estimation developed by institute researchers have been applied to many countries to produce information not otherwise available. Fertility estimates have been made for China, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand.

The textbook Measuring Mortality, Fertility, and Natural Increase, by James A. Palmore and Robert W. Gardner of our staff, is in its third edition and fifth printing and is used in introductory courses throughout the world.

Until 1982, when China took its first census in 30 years, the demography of that nation was a matter of conjecture. China is now applying the knowledge gained from the census and from surveys designed and conducted with institute assistance to its national development planning. The information is also of interest outside China among demographers who have been trying to assess worldwide population trends.

MAJOR COLLABORATING AND FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: National statistical offices of most countries in the region have collaborated with the institute on this program. In China the Family Planning Commission and the Jilin Provincial Family Planning Commission have also been active participants. Support for the program has come from the Ford Foundation, the Hewlett Foundation, the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development, and the United States Agency for International Development.

Economic Development and Human Resources

Coordinator: John Bauer

MISSION: The purpose of this program, which began in 1982, is to help economic planning agencies in the Asia-Pacific region to improve long-term planning, especially for human resources. Because of the diversity in the region's demographic trends, this program addresses a wide range of issues. In countries with high birth rates, research focuses on how to offset the effects of rapid population growth. In countries that have experienced rapid fertility declines, new problems are addressed, such as population aging and labor shortages.

ACTIONS: A major activity in this program has been the development of a policy model, called Household Model for Economic and Social Studies, or HOMES. The related computer package projects the number and demographic characteristics of households and forecasts changes in six demographically sensitive sectors: health, education, housing, labor supply and wages, consumer expenditures, and domestic resource mobilization. The model was first applied to South Korea. The most ambitious application completed to date is a Thai study, soon to be published as a Center book, that was conducted in collaboration with the government of Thailand and funded by the Asian Development Bank. Two large projects, also funded by the Asian Development Bank, are currently applying the model in Indonesia and the Philippines.

ACHIEVEMENTS: The World Bank has funded training in the use of the HOMES model in Indonesia and has requested the institute to assist in training World Bank staff. The United Nations recently invited an institute researcher to present the model and its applications at a conference in Latvia, where he received many requests from Eastern Europeans for information about it.

MAJOR COLLABORATING AND FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: The Asian Development Bank has provided a major grant for the Indonesian and Philippine projects. In Thailand the National Economic and Social Development Board has been the major collaborating organization. In Indonesia, cooperating agencies are the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), the State Ministry for Population and Environmental Affairs (KHL), the National Family Planning Coordination Board (BKKBN), the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), and the Demographic Institute of the University of Indonesia (LDFEUI). In the Philippines the institute is working with the National Economic and Development Authority, the National Statistical Office, and the Population Institute of the University of the Philippines.

Family, Institutions, and Society

Coordinator: Peter Xenos

MISSION: Demographic, social, and economic changes throughout the Asia-Pacific region are changing the roles of the family and government. This program aims to increase the knowledge available to policymakers about how those changes are affecting relations between generations within the family and within their societies. Institutions such as schools and the mass media are playing an increasingly important role in socializing children. The elderly rely less on their families for support and more on national pension and medical insurance programs. That more women are working puts the traditional caretakers of the frail and elderly outside the home, while migration and urbanization make it difficult for several generations of a family to live together.

ACTIONS: The program consists of three projects that examine the policy implications of changing family and household organization, the phenomenon of aging populations and its policy ramifications, and the problems of economic development associated with youth, in particular adolescent sexuality.

In the first, the institute is analyzing changes in Asian families and households caused by the stresses of economic and social change. This work looks at the relationship between generations within families from both the family perspective (grandparents, parents, and children) and the societal perspective (the elderly, the economically active age group, and the young). Institute and Asian researchers have recently laid the groundwork for an international survey of the Asian family by conducting pilot rounds in Thailand and South Korea. Preliminary analysis of the data is scheduled to be presented at an international conference in October 1990.

As family demography is still a new field of research, the institute has assumed the role of bringing together researchers from within and beyond the Asia-Pacific region to compare studies. A meeting held at the institute in 1987 with the collaboration of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population led to the preparation of a volume entitled Family Systems and Cultural Change, edited by institute researcher Peter Xenos and Elsa Berquo of Centro Brasileiro de Analise e Planejamento, to be published in 1991 by Oxford University Press. A manuscript on theories of family change, edited by Dr. Xenos and Shigemi Kono of the Institute of Population Problems, in the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare, has been submitted to Oxford University Press for publication.

In the project on aging populations, work has focused on Japan, considered by many observers to be the harbinger of social and economic challenges in Asia. Other countries whose birth and death rates are dropping can expect to face similar problems as their birth rates reach low levels and life expectancy increases.

Those countries, however, may require policy responses compatible with lower levels of economic development and traditions of family care for the elderly. A recent institute study of living arrangements of the elderly in Fiji, South Korea, Malaysia, and the Philippines found that the majority of elderly persons in all four countries lived with their adult children. Contrary to expectation, elderly people in cities were found to be even more likely than others to be living with their children. These findings suggest that urban housing policies should be more sensitive to the needs of the elderly.

The institute's research on Asian youth has involved collaboration with investigators in China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand. The findings indicate there is more premarital sexual activity among Asian teenagers than previously thought, and also alarmingly low levels of knowledge about human reproductive processes and contraception. With AIDS on the increase throughout the region, such ignorance is particularly worrisome. The Social Science Research Council in New York has requested that a conference be organized on youth in Southeast Asia, and the Indonesian government has requested help from the Population Institute and the Institute for Culture and Communication on conducting a survey of young people's aspirations and preparation for adulthood. A regional report on policy aspects of adolescent sexuality has been published, and technical reports have been completed on adolescent sexuality for Hong Kong and Thailand.

ACHIEVEMENTS: The research on youth has had direct applications in the family planning program of Hong Kong, which now provides a full range of services to unmarried youth. A second Hong Kong survey is to be conducted in 1991. In Thailand, the government's interest in this work is reflected in the emphasis in its programs on sexually transmitted diseases. The project's recent work has been an important influence on the policy process.

MAJOR COLLABORATING AND FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: In the project on changing family and household organization, cooperating institutions have been the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Chulalongkorn University and Mahidol University in Thailand, and Nihon University in Japan. Financial support has come from Nihon University. In the project on aging populations, the institute has worked with the ASEAN research network. Cooperation in the project on youth has come in particular from Chulalongkorn University and the National Institute for Development Administration in Thailand, the University of the Philippines Population Institute, and the Hong Kong Family Planning Association.

Migration, Inequality, and Social Change

Coordinator: James T. Fawcett

MISSION: The objective of this program is to provide practical knowledge and policy recommendations about population movements in the Asia-Pacific region. The Population Institute established the program because in Asia migration is an increasingly important dimension of national development and a significant factor in international relations. Asia is the main source of international migrants worldwide and the scene of large internal movements as well.

ACTIONS: Working with other organizations in the region, institute researchers have prepared regional reviews of existing knowledge, including critical analyses of public policies, and have undertaken original research. Among the topics studied have been the migration of Asian contract labor to oil-exporting countries in the Middle East; movement for survival among small Pacific Island countries; emigration from Asian and Pacific countries to Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States; migration patterns within selected provinces of China; and migratory labor flows between Asian countries, including clandestine migration.

ACHIEVEMENTS: The institute's research on migration has provided scientific documentation of regional trends and policies and has contributed to a recognition of how societies are affected by population movements. It has done this for managers and policymakers through consultant reports, and for scholars through books and scientific papers.

Findings from the institute's research on international migration have been widely cited in the media, including U.S. newspapers and newsmagazines, and in the scientific literature. Institute studies on the migration of women to Asian cities have drawn attention to the need for policy adjustments, stimulated similar work in other regions, and helped shape a United Nations program on female migrants.

Migration researchers from the institute have been invited to serve as consultants on migration issues to the governments of China, India, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Thailand and to the World Bank, the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Center for Regional Development, and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

MAJOR COLLABORATING AND FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: Among collaborating organizations have been the Population Council, the University of the Philippines, the Population Center Foundation (Philippines), Hanyang University (South Korea), the U.S. embassies in Manila and Seoul, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Solomon Islands College of Higher Education, the Guadalcanal Cultural Centre, and the National Research Institute of Papua New Guinea.

Support in the form of research grants has come from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the U.S. National Institutes of Health, the Canadian International Development Research Centre, and the National Science Foundation.

Regional Development and Economic Policy

Coordinator: Won Bae Kim

MISSION: This program monitors regional development and urbanization in the Asia-Pacific region and assesses how economic development and demographic change affect both. The research is also concerned with the pace of urban growth in Asia. The objective is to develop empirical knowledge that can be used by planners to promote integrated and balanced regional development.

ACTIONS: Institute researchers and Asian colleagues are conducting case studies of regional development, research on the process of urbanization and related policy issues, and comparative analyses of economic policies in relation to national development in Japan, South Korea, Thailand, and China. This research considers cultural and institutional factors as well as the role of technological change in the development process.

The first phase of a two-year project on regional development along the Yellow Sea Coast includes an investigation of trade, investment, industries, resources, and transport as countries in that region undergo various stages of economic change. China is rapidly industrializing; South Korea is emphasizing capital-intensive over labor-intensive industry; and Japan is moving from capital-intensive to technology-intensive industry. Limited information and poor coordination among local agencies and governments have prevented a balanced and efficient approach to development. Researchers involved in the project aim to draw policy inferences after a detailed analysis. The project is due to be completed in May 1991.

A project on rural employment in China's coastal areas, involving the institute and the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, is intended to help Chinese authorities develop strategies for alleviating China's serious labor surplus. Institute and Chinese investigators have recently conducted two surveys, one at the village level and the other of individual households, the results of which will be analyzed for policy implications. This three-year project will end in 1992.

MAJOR COLLABORATING AND FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: In the project investigating the long-run effectiveness of development policies, the institute is working with the Korean Development Institute, Nihon University (Japan), and, in China, the State Science and Technology Commission and the Center for Development Studies. The Yellow Sea Coast project involves institute cooperation with the Asia-Pacific Institute of China and the Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements, which has contributed substantially toward the research. In the project on rural employment in China's coastal areas the principal collaborating organization is the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture.

Culture, Institutions, and Development

Coordinator: Lee-Jay Cho

MISSION: Begun in 1987, this program complements the macroeconomic analysis done at the Center by providing a broader historical perspective and examining the interaction between culture and economic growth. It focuses on the role of social institutions such as education, religious values, family relationships, culture, and politics, and on the relationships among government, business, and labor organizations in the development process.

ACTIONS: Focusing initially on the developmental experience of South Korea, a group of scholars from the Center and Korea examined 18 major monetary, pricing, taxation, public health, industrial, and education policies adopted by the Korean government during the 1960s and 1970s. The next stage of the project examined critical development issues of the 1980s and began formulating proposals for institutional reforms that could serve Korea well in the 1990s and thereafter. In 1990 the scope has been enlarged to include the comparative analysis of the role played by cultural and institutional change in the development experience of China, South Korea, Japan, and Thailand.

A volume entitled Economic Development in the Republic of Korea: A Policy Perspective, edited by Lee-Jay Cho and Population Institute researcher Yoon Kyung Kim, is scheduled for publication in early 1991.

ACHIEVEMENTS: The research team is using the findings of the first stage of the Korean project to draw lessons for future institutional development. These lessons are expected to serve as a basis for policy recommendations to the Korean government by the Korea Development Institute. The broader perspective made possible by comparative study is providing greater understanding to government officials, historians, and social scientists of the development process as well as guidance to policy formulation.

MAJOR COLLABORATING AND FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: Institutional and financial support for the Korean project has come from the Korea Development Institute, the Korean Research Foundation, the Korean Traders Association, and the Korean Institute of Industrial Economics and Technology. Major collaboration and financial support for the comparative analysis has come from the University Research Center of Nihon University in Japan. Additional support has been provided by the State Science and Technology Commission of China and the Thailand Development Research Center.

RESOURCE SYSTEMS INSTITUTE

Director: Seiji Naya

The Resource Systems Institute analyzes economic and resource issues that affect growth, trade, investment, and cooperation. Institute research examines the domestic economic strategies of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific, social dislocations brought on by economic growth, and issues of energy, minerals, and industry. It seeks to improve American understanding of the dynamic growth processes in Asia and to strengthen regional economic cooperation.

In the future, the institute will emphasize the need for anticipating regional economic change and implications for the U.S. economy. Current priorities include the strengthening of American private participation in economic growth of the region (including small business participation), improving understanding of the role of appropriate macroeconomic policies and market incentives in development, expanding regional mechanisms for increasing trade, investment, and other forms of economic cooperation, and ensuring efficient and productive resource utilization. The implications of integration in Western Europe, the profound changes in Eastern Europe, and the economic and political changes in China and Indochina also will be studied.

The programs and projects of the Resource Systems Institute are:

- Development Policy
 - Asian Economic Outlook and Forecast
 - Trade, Investment, and Financial Markets
 - Private Sector Development and Market Reform
 - ASEAN: Responding to Changing Conditions
 - U.S.-Japan ODA Cooperation
- Resources
 - Asia-Pacific Minerals Investment and Trade
 - Resource Assessment and Economic Development
 - West Pacific Islands Gold Program
 - Oil and Gas/Energy Security
 - Energy, Minerals, and Environment
 - Coal and Electricity
 - Marine Resources and Development
 - Inputs for Sustainable Agriculture

Asian Economic Outlook and Forecast

Coordinators: William James and Trent Bertrand

MISSION: The Asia-Pacific region is undergoing rapid changes, both from within and in response to international events. The Asian Economic Outlook and Forecast project is designed to build the theoretical and technical capability to respond quickly to emerging issues that affect the region. The project will both broaden and deepen its research focus to include structural issues in Pacific economic cooperation, Europe and Asia in the 1990s, and modelling trade linkages in the region. Additionally, the project will put in place the means for rapid dissemination of research findings to a broad audience through an Asian Economic Outlook issue papers series.

ACTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS: The structural issues group, in collaboration with colleagues in Japan, will hold workshops in preparation for the 1991 Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (PECC) meeting in Singapore, where the team will report its research findings. This participation follows on the successful completion of a volume on Macroeconomic Structural Issues in the Asia-Pacific Economies, coordinated by the Center at the request of the U.S. National Committee. Major findings covering structural adjustment issues and problems particularly in Japan, the U.S., Taiwan, Korea, and the ASEAN countries were presented at the PECC meeting in Auckland, November 1989. Liberalization and privatization have been chosen as the themes for the next round of structural issues work.

Because of the "tripartite" membership of PECC, the structural issues research reaches and influences a general audience, including business people, bureaucrats, and academics. The theme of deregulation and privatization is in keeping with the United States' goals of free and fair exchange, as well as fostering the market orientation that has been so important in the development of many Asian countries. The research will also be circulated to the ministerial Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting, exposing high-level policymakers to the results.

Europe and Asia in the 1990s is a study of how European integration and the recent changes in Eastern Europe will directly affect the countries of Asia. It will draw lessons and recommendations from the European experience for integration and cooperation in Asia. In December 1990 a workshop will be held to discuss drafts of papers for a volume titled Economic Integration in Europe: Lessons for the Pacific Economic Community. In October 1991 a conference will be held, resulting in a volume titled Economic Transformation in Eastern Europe and Developing Asia: A Comparative Study.

Research on Europe and Asia in the 1990s will contribute to the mutual understanding of events in each region among both researchers and policymakers. Policymakers will further be

advised of both the benefits and dangers of European integration for their countries, what policies might mitigate the dangers, and what lessons might be drawn for Asian integration.

The modelling group intends to put in place and maintain a set of country models "linked" through trade, which will allow us to make medium-term forecasts based on reasonable alternative scenarios of exchange rates, oil prices, etc. A preliminary paper will be presented to the fall meeting of Project LINK (co-founded by Nobel Laureate Lawrence Klein), November 5-9, in Manila. We have hosted Project LINK meetings in the past and plan to work closely with them in the future.

Economic modelling work will be used both in making policy recommendations based on simulated results of tariff changes, exchange rate realignments, etc., and for medium-range forecasts for use by businesses, academics, and policymakers. Our presence in the modelling arena will give our work a wider circulation and provide a firmer basis for quantitative prediction.

The issue paper series offers a vehicle to present short, readable papers based on our ongoing research, in response to emerging issues and unexpected developments affecting the region. Papers on the multilateral aid initiative for the Philippines, the role of private foreign investment in development, and labor market developments and industrial relations issues are in the pipeline.

The issue paper series, and the careful assemblage of mailing lists and contacts it entails, will provide visibility for the Center outside the normal target groups to other U.S. and Asia-Pacific organizations broadly focused on international issues. The non-technical nature of the papers will make them accessible to business groups in Hawaii and elsewhere, and could form the basis for presentations to increase the local understanding of the work being done at the Center.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference, U.S. National Committee on Pacific Economic Cooperation, Philippine Institute for Development Studies, Pacific Economic Outlook Project, and Project LINK.

Trade, Investment, and Financial Markets Project

Coordinator: Chung Lee

MISSION: Foreign investment, international trade, and finance are very closely linked in Asia, forming a pattern that is evolving rapidly but predictably. This project has three parts, the first looking at motives and results of foreign investment flows, the second focusing on financial market structure and regulation as an impetus or impediment to economic development, and the third studying the differences in the level of interdependence in trade, equity capital flows, and debt finance between country pairs in Asia and North America and the implications of these differences for both developed (U.S. and Japan) and developing (Indonesia and Mexico) countries.

The group on investment flows has three major goals: to examine how capital movements facilitate structural adjustments in the sending countries (Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore), to investigate the effect of investment on industrial development in the receiving countries (primarily ASEAN), and to explore the trade-investment linkage. The group on financial markets will examine the pattern of resource allocation and its consequences for economic development under varying capital market structure found in different countries in Asia and Latin America. Parallel studies will explore the impact of government intervention in credit allocation and the political economy of financial market reforms in these countries.

Asia appears to be following Europe in a quest for efficient, low-cost production through internationalization. Components are produced in several different countries, assembled in another, and shipped throughout the world, taking advantage of differences in labor costs, technologies, and resource endowments. The U.S.-Mexico, Japan-Indonesia group will explore whether the same opportunities exist in North America, whether they can be capitalized on (perhaps through the proposed U.S. free trade agreement), and how the U.S. can participate more fully in the increasingly interdependent Asia-Pacific region.

ACTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS: A workshop on Changing Comparative Advantage, Foreign Investment, and Intra-Firm Trade was held in preparation for a conference in January, 1992. Publication of the conference volume shall follow, in the tradition of the forthcoming Direct Investment in Asia's Developing Countries and Structural Change in the Asia-Pacific Region (a combination of theoretical and empirical studies scheduled for release in late 1990), Trade and Investment in Services in the Asia-Pacific Region in 1988, and Direct Foreign Investment and Export Promotion: Policies and Experiences in Asia in 1987. A conference on Government, Financial Systems, and Economic Development is scheduled for August 1991, inspired by earlier work, published as Lessons in Development: A Comparative Study of Asia and Latin America. Work on U.S.-Mexico, Japan-Indonesia will commence with a workshop in April, 1991, followed by a

conference in December 1991. Edited volumes are expected to result from each conference.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: Korean Development Institute, Institute for Developing Economies (Japan), The Americas Program at Stanford University, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research (Taiwan), and Asian Development Bank (Manila).

Private Sector Development and Market Reform

Coordinator: William E. James

MISSION: A principal objective of this project is to examine the issues and problems concerning one of the most remarkable changes in the world economy--the trend towards market reform and privatization. As more countries move to emulate the open economy, market-oriented policies of Asia's Newly Industrialized Economies (NIEs), they encounter many obstacles. In particular, the introduction of a market into an economy where prices do not reflect opportunity costs, and allocative and production decisions are made by a central authority, has proven difficult.

The South Asia group is designed to analyze why industrial development has proceeded rapidly and equitably in some Asian countries, but fitfully in South Asia. The objective is not just to assess the effects of past economic policies on industrialization and employment, but how liberalization and reforms might alter this path for the better. The group will examine the experiences of other Asian countries at earlier levels of development, judging the impact of liberalization and policy reform on their development, as well as identifying potential political and economic stumbling blocks in the path of change.

ACTIONS: Two conferences, funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) were coordinated by the Development Policy Program (DPP) examining issues in deregulation, liberalization, and privatization. The Development Policy Program prepared monographs which served as background and stimulation for both conferences. The monographs were the basis of a forthcoming book (Private Sector Development and Enterprise Reform in Growing Asian Economies, ICEG Press).

Four workshops are planned to help the private sector understand the rationale for, and clarify their role in, the liberalization process in Philippines. This workshop is funded by the Asia Foundation and the Asian Institute of Management. Data gathered at the workshop will be used to write a book on private sector and policy interaction in the Philippines.

The Development Policy Program has been cooperating with the Development Research Center (DRC) of the People's Republic of China's (PRC's) State Council to initiate a joint research project on China's industrialization policies looking to its Eighth Five-Year Plan and the Year 2000. An Asian Development Bank (ADB) grant is anticipated to support the DPP contribution to the project. The Chinese government has also asked us to conduct seminars and training programs for their officials examining the issues in economic reform and evaluating the relevance of policy experiences in other Asian countries. Our staff is concluding field investigations that will lead to a book on Reform of Enterprise Management and Ownership Systems in China. The Development Policy Program also been asked to

participate in a comprehensive national industrialization policy project of the Development Research Center being funded by the United Nations Development Programme. The Development Policy Program has already provided considerable input into the formulation of the project.

The South Asia group builds on two successful studies by our researchers (The Foundations of the Political Economy of India and The Foundations of the Political Economy of Pakistan), which are being prepared for publication in late 1990, including contributions from leading South Asian and U.S. scholars. The links this group has formed in the region has made it possible to put together a research team of scholars from each of the five major South Asian countries, Japan, and the Asian Development Bank in Manila, complemented by several Center researchers. Two workshops will be held, culminating in a major conference in New Delhi in the fall of 1991. Country papers will look ahead to the year 2000 under different policy scenarios, and issue papers will look at the role of multilateral lending agencies, Japan, regional cooperation schemes, and political constraints on the development process. The papers presented at the conference will be published as an edited volume in 1992.

The Development Policy Program is also actively participating in the Center-wide initiative on Indochina. Several program researchers have visited Indochina at the request of country governments and international lenders.

ACHIEVEMENTS: Work on the process of liberalization and private sector development has substantial policy significance. Sharing of country experiences with reform helps to highlight what is required to sustain reform efforts in other developing countries. The United Nations Development Programme-sponsored conferences have been extremely successful in building a constituency for reform in the participating countries and in examining the issues involved in the process of reform.

A close working relationship with the Development Research Center, China's main planning agency, gives the Development Policy Program an opportunity to play a role in future liberalization efforts of the Chinese government. Despite the uncertainty of China's political climate, it is felt that the Development Policy Program has a responsibility to the people of China and can play a role in supporting the efforts of the Chinese government in its economic reform efforts.

The conference volume resulting from the South Asia work will be a useful guide to the South Asian experience with liberalization and policy reforms, and hold lessons for developing countries in Africa and Latin America as well. More important will be the formation of a core of South Asian institutions and researchers committed to the ideals of liberalization and reform, lobbying for changes in specific areas, and studying potential implementation problems.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: Asian Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme, Asia Foundation, the Asian Institute of Management (Manila), Development Research Center (PRC), International Center for Economic Growth (San Francisco), and the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations.

ASEAN: Responding to Changing Conditions

Coordinator: Seiji Naya

MISSION: The increasingly important role of the six countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), both individually and as a group, demands that considerable effort be made to examine issues that affect their future development. In this regard, the project focuses its attention on three areas:

(1) The increasing trend toward bilateralism and regionalism in the world economy, which will have a significant impact on this relatively loosely bound group of countries. What is the future role of ASEAN in Asia-Pacific cooperation and the effect of such cooperation on ASEAN? (2) ASEAN countries have become highly integrated with the U.S. economy through increased trade and investment flows. It is in the interest of both the U.S. and ASEAN to actively pursue ways in which the relationship can be broadened and expanded. The program addresses issues within the ASEAN-U.S. economic relationship of interest to academics, policymakers, and the private sector. (3) ASEAN is usually considered to be a cohesive group of countries and has gained enormous bargaining power because of this perception. However, the extent of economic cooperation is actually quite low; the organization has had little effect on intra-regional trade and investment through its cooperative schemes. How can ASEAN cooperation be expanded and enhanced in a manner which contributes to the efficiency and growth of the region?

ACTION: The Development Policy Program has been asked by the ASEAN Secretariat to examine the problems of the ASEAN Preferential Trading Arrangements and to make recommendations to expand intra-ASEAN trade. A monograph (Toward an ASEAN Trade Area) was published upon completion of the study. Further investigation to assess the impact of lowering intra-regional trade barriers and expanding industrial cooperation is being conducted. The Asian Development Bank has provided a major grant to support our work.

The U.S. State Department initiated a joint study, the ASEAN-U.S. Initiative (AUI), examining the economic relationship between the ASEAN countries and the United States. The Development Policy Program coordinated and led the research effort for the United States, working closely with ASEAN researchers to set up a framework for future cooperation. The resulting publication was the first major document to consider ASEAN-U.S. economic relations and is being used as a primary policy document by the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR). We are now expanding our investigations into facilitating the implementation of the ASEAN-U.S. Initiative.

The Development Policy Program is serving as the research coordinator of a joint U.S.-ASEAN project funded through a grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The "Private Investment and Trade Opportunities" (PITO)

project will examine policies which promote or hamper private sector activities in the region.

ACHIEVEMENTS: The research of the Development Policy Program has had a major policy impact within ASEAN. In particular, the recommendations made on how to improve intra-regional trade cooperation were used by officials in preparation for the third ASEAN Summit meeting. The bold steps taken by the ASEAN ministers to enhance intra-ASEAN trade include many of the recommendations. Additionally, the ASEAN-U.S. Initiative is now being used by the U.S. Trade Representative as a basis for future negotiations with ASEAN countries. The results of the Private Investment and Trade Opportunities project are also likely to have significant impacts, and will be of great interest to the private sector and policymakers both in the United States and ASEAN. Because of its past work on ASEAN, the East-West Center has become recognized for its expertise in ASEAN research.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: U.S. Agency for International Development, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN Committee on Trade and Tourism, Asian Development Bank (Manila), International Center for Economic Growth (San Francisco), Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore).

U.S.-Japan ODA Cooperation

Coordinator: Bruce Koppel

MISSION: The purpose of this program is to support improvements in the effectiveness of aid to the Asian developing countries by facilitating official development assistance (ODA) cooperation between the two largest donors in the region. With the emergence of Japan as the largest donor in the world and the budgetary problems of the United States as well as a paucity of Japanese aid personnel and the large size of U.S. aid bureaucracy, increasing interest has been expressed by both countries in collaborating to increase the effectiveness of their ODA funds. The Development Policy Program will provide research support to the two donor countries, ensure that the recipients' concerns are addressed, and promote meaningful dialogue and exchange to increase mutual understanding.

ACTIONS: Two meetings, Honolulu I and Honolulu II, were organized by the Development Policy Program to bring together aid officials from the United States and Japan, funded by the two countries in turn. At the first meeting, the Development Policy Program prepared reports evaluating and comparing the effectiveness of official development assistance from the United States and Japan using a recipient country point of view, particularly India, Indonesia, and the Philippines. At the second meeting, resource persons from the Center and elsewhere were brought in to assess the needs of selected countries, concentrating on Indochina, South Asia, and Jordan.

The Development Policy Program is co-editing a book on Japanese official development assistance. The book is unique in that it brings together Japanese and non-Japanese experts to examine the trends, philosophy, and performance of Japanese official development assistance in selected countries and regions.

ACHIEVEMENTS: Honolulu I was a milestone, representing the first such meeting of U.S. and Japanese aid technocrats and officials. Differences in policies and strategies between the aid agencies were frankly discussed. Initial areas for collaboration were considered and many communication channels were opened for the first time. The success of the previous meetings is such that planning has begun for Honolulu III and there is every indication that this forum will continue to meet on an annual basis.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: U.S. Agency for International Development, Gaimusho (Japanese Foreign Ministry), Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (Japan), and Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Asia-Pacific Minerals Investment and Trade Program

Coordinator: Allen L. Clark

MISSION: The minerals industries of the Asia-Pacific region are presently undergoing profound structural changes which impact mineral supply security, national mineral policy and inter- and intra-regional trade and investment. The objectives of the Asia-Pacific Minerals Trade and Investment Program are to (a) identify and quantify the basic structural changes, (b) assess their impact on national mineral development policy and (c) to provide scientists, resource specialists, industry, and government planners and decision-makers with an understanding of the consequences of these factors on mineral development specifically and on economic development generally.

ACTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS: This program concentrates on structural changes in the minerals industries of the Asia-Pacific region with an emphasis on exploration, investment, and development strategies of transnational corporations, changes in the location of minerals supply and processing, and changes in metal import and export patterns.

A major and ongoing activity of the Asia-Pacific Minerals Trade and Investment Program is a leadership role in the direction and activities of the PECC Minerals and Energy Forum (MEF). This work has led directly to published research on "Tariff and Non-Tariff Barriers to Mineral Industry and Processing" which identified national and regional barriers which are now the subject of a multi-nation discussion panel. Similarly, work sponsored by the Asian Development Bank led to position papers for the PECC/MEF on "Long-Term Mineral Investment and Development Options for the Asia-Pacific Region" and "Structural Changes in Minerals Policies for Selected PECC Nations."

Continuing work within the program has led to studies of "Exploration Expenditures and Strategies of Transnational Mineral Corporations" and "Structural Changes in the World's Mineral Industries" which have become both widely cited and extensively used within the region's mineral industries and by individual nations in reformatting mineral policy and legislation. Examples of the latter changes include recently redrafted mineral legislation in Malaysia and the Philippines.

Central to the success of the Asia-Pacific Minerals Trade and Investment Program has been the creation of the Asia-Pacific Minerals Information Systems (APMIS) which is widely recognized as the most comprehensive minerals data base in the region. In addition to providing national and regional data on minerals investment and development, the APMIS provides research data on minerals trade (imports and exports) and mineral prices. The APMIS supports not only in-house research but is used by other researchers within the region (Japan, Korea, Indonesia, and Taiwan) and has also been used by the region's largest mining

companies (Conzinc Riotinto of Australia, Broken Hill Proprietary and British Petroleum) for collaborative research.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: The program achieves its objectives largely through cooperative programs, in large part supported by outside agencies, with either national or regional institutions. Every activity undertaken as part of the program has led to one, and usually more, peer reviewed published books or papers. Recently, the Asia-Pacific Minerals Investment and Trade Program participated in cooperative activities with the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council, Korea Ocean and Research Development Institute, World Bank, and Asian Development Bank. The Program also continues to work closely with the Pennsylvania State University, West Virginia University, and the Colorado School of Mines.

Resource Assessment and Economic Development Program

Coordinator: James P. Dorian

MISSION: Less than 50 percent of the mineral resources of the developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region have been identified, yet minerals can be an important component of economic development. Since many governments have yet to develop mineral policies that are compatible with their resource potential, this program seeks to provide governments with a sound basis for policy formulation. The Resource Assessment and Economic Development (RAED) Program integrates resource assessment and mineral economic data with national development decisions. The objective of the program is to advise governments on optimization of minerals utilization, minerals policy formulation, the economics of minerals development and trade, and resource availability.

ACTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS: The multidisciplinary research conducted by the program is unique in that it integrates data and expertise from many fields (e.g., geology and mineral economics) into development policy recommendations. Very little research is conducted in other international research institutions (e.g., geological surveys or economics centers) which incorporate geologic and resource assessment data into an economic framework.

The program has received wide recognition for its applied research on the Soviet, Chinese, and Indian mining industries. It has been solicited to participate in international workshops hosted in the Soviet Union and China, and has received external funding to continue its studies. The program has underway the largest research project between the East-West Center and counterpart Soviet research organizations; a two-year project which is evaluating Soviet-Asian mineral relations.

The program recently completed an evaluation of mineral development prospects of the Indochina area (defined as Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Burma, and Thailand), which will be published through the United Nations in 1991. The study is the first of many to assess the minerals potential of Indochina, and the role resources may play in the economic development of the region.

Since its inception in 1987, the RAED Program has published more than two dozen articles in international trade journals, including Resources Policy, Energy Policy, GeoJournal, Natural Resources Forum, Mathematical Geology, PetroMin, and the Far Eastern Economic Review. In 1988, a book of conference proceedings entitled China's Energy and Mineral Industries: Current Perspectives was published and distributed, marking the first published description and analysis of China's energy and mineral industries. It is now in its second printing.

A second book entitled Minerals, Mining and Economic Development in China is scheduled to be published through Oxford University Press in 1991.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: The RAED Program collaborates with research organizations and academic institutions located throughout the Asia-Pacific region, including the Soviet Union, China, India, Indochina, and Alaska. Projects have been undertaken with financial assistance provided by national government agencies (Soviet Union and China), geological surveys (United States and Indonesia), the Alaska Center for International Business, and the University of Hawaii. Extensive contacts have also been established with private industry.

West Pacific Islands Gold Program

Coordinator: Jackson Lum

MISSION: Over the last five years, several of the world's largest gold deposits have been discovered and developed in the West Pacific Region. In the next five years, the region is expected to more than double gold production. This surge in exploration and mining has brought socio-economic and environmental problems that have caused turmoil in the region. The objectives of this program are to evaluate gold and related investment opportunities, and to define and assess socio-economic and environmental impacts of gold development in the West Pacific region in order to suggest policy and strategic options for government decision-makers.

ACTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS: The West Pacific Islands Gold Program recently conducted an extensive study entitled "Opportunities for U.S. Industry in Gold Development in the Southwest Pacific." The results were presented to the American Mining congress in late 1989 and to the Pacific Island Leaders Conference in early 1990, where prime ministers and presidents of many island nations were briefed on the study findings. Further studies on the subject were recommended by these leaders. Regional newspapers (Australia, PNG, Fiji, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu) as well as the International Herald Tribune carried excerpts of the study, while the results were also disseminated widely through radio broadcasts in the region, including Hawaii Public Radio.

The achievements of this gold study have been far-reaching and have led to further exploration and investment in the Pacific Islands region. Additional studies and a workshop for training are currently under consideration by the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank. Information on gold production, mineable reserves, geological reserves, consumption, and export, import, and investment opportunities of the West Pacific is being incorporated into the "Asia-Pacific Minerals Information Systems" data base.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: West Pacific Islands Gold Program works closely with regional geological agencies in the Pacific Islands area, including the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The Program also serves an advisory role to national governments throughout the region.

Oil and Gas/Energy Security Program

Coordinator: Fereidun Fesharaki

MISSION: Rapidly rising demand for power generation, transport, and petrochemicals has been the driving force behind increases in oil and gas development and utilization in the Asia-Pacific region. With current oil import dependence in Asia at 70 percent, rising to 90 percent by the end of the decade, security of energy supply becomes a critical variable in continued economic development. The Oil and Gas/Energy Security Program examines petroleum and natural gas issues and policies that are central to the national development and energy security of the Asia-Pacific region, including the United States and Latin America. It functions as a major source of information on energy issues in the region and provides technical analysis and training to Asia-Pacific and Western Hemisphere governments, and research and energy planning groups. The program serves in an advisory capacity to the U.S. government on issues of national and international energy policy and maintains extensive advisory ties with other government and industry policymakers.

ACTIONS: The research of the Oil and Gas/Energy Security Program has both a country-specific orientation, as in the Japan and China studies, and a thematic orientation, as in the studies on the impact of OPEC export refineries on the Asia-Pacific market, refinery flexibility, transport, and other issues. The work is facilitated by the extensive use of microcomputers, for which special software and data bases have been developed. A major undertaking is the development of computer models, including refinery models (on both national and local levels), natural gas models, and trade models. In these cases, the primary tool is a sophisticated linear programming package designed by the program to run on microcomputers.

Program activities have included collaborative projects with governments, industry groups, regional organizations, and research institutes. We have also held major international conferences and seminars, and provided training in computer and analytical techniques.

The program has produced several seminal works including The Changing Structure of the World Refining Industry, China's Petroleum Industry in the International Context, and OPEC and Asia: Changing Structure of the Oil Market. The U.S. Department of Energy has published the series "Asia-Pacific Energy Sector Studies" which is a collection of country-specific reports covering energy policy and planning, resource endowment, energy development, utilization, and opportunities for investment, trade, and technology transfer.

ACHIEVEMENTS: The program receives wide coverage in the general and trade press and elicits cooperation from other energy groups. It assists the United States government in policy formulation towards Asia and assists governments of the region in examining

energy options, as well as conducting technical and economic analyses of their oil and gas policies. The program has provided briefings on major issues in the region to government ministers, U.S. Secretaries of Energy and a number of chief executives of national oil companies.

The program also provides a forum for broader cooperation through the hosting of numerous international conferences, including two focusing on Chinese energy, the International Energy Workshop, the Conference on Asia-Pacific Petrochemical and Refinery Integration, the annual Pacific Islands Energy Ministers Conference, and a conference held in Washington in cooperation with the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: Major funding for the program has come from the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Trade and Development Program; other contributing organizations include, among others, the United Nations Pacific Energy Development Program, Pacific Resources, Inc., Hawaiian Electric, Shell Australia, and Mobil Australia. External grants have totaled more than \$1.6 million.

Major collaborative projects have involved high-level groups from China National Petrochemical Corporation (Sinopec), Petroleum Authority of Thailand, Korea Energy Economics Institute, the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore), and Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Energy, Minerals, and Environment Program
Coordinators: Lisa Totto and David Fridley

MISSION: This program is a new initiative of the energy and minerals programs in cooperation with the Environment and Policy Institute. It focuses on the urgent need for decision-makers in the Asia-Pacific region to develop policies that address environmental issues associated with energy development and use. The goal is to assist national planners in the formulation of effective programs that recognize available technology and coordinate national priorities, e.g., economic development and growth, security of energy supplies, maintenance of the environment, and protection of public health.

ACTIONS: The program draws upon the expertise in both the energy and minerals programs and the Environment and Policy Institute to provide policymakers with a deeper understanding of the long-term environmental trade-offs and costs associated with expanding energy and minerals production and consumption. The program explores the impact of the tightening of emission standards for transport and power generation fuels. Emphasis is on the restructuring of the energy and minerals industries and implications for investments and financing of "environmentally sound" projects. The program assesses policy options, such as conservation, clean technologies, conversion to more efficient processes, and fuel-substitution.

ACHIEVEMENTS: The program has completed analyses of the investment and upgrading requirements in the oil industry in response to mandated changes in product specifications for sulfur, benzene, lead, and fuel volatility. In the area of power generation, the program is examining the impact of an expected rapid increase in fossil fuel burning for power generation in the Asia-Pacific region; one of its reports "Future Patterns of Electricity Generation in Asia: Competing Fuels and Competing Objectives" was published in Responding to the Threat of Global Warming: Options for the Pacific and Asia, published by Argonne National Laboratories.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: The program and Argonne National Laboratory are cosponsoring a conference on Energy and Environment in the Asia-Pacific Region: Planning for an Uncertain Future, involving senior officials and planners from national and international agencies. The conference will be held at the East-West Center in early 1991 and is being funded by the U.S. Department of Energy with possible additional support from the Environmental Protection Agency.

Coal and Electricity Program

Coordinator: Charles J. Johnson

MISSION: Rapid economic growth in Asia and a significant increase in electricity consumption combined with limited oil, gas and hydroelectric resources has led to coal-based strategies for electricity generation in the majority of Asian and Pacific countries. In the region, coal accounts for about 40 percent of electricity generation followed by oil and hydroelectric at 17 percent each, 14 percent for nuclear and 12 percent for gas. By the year 2000, coal is projected to increase to 50 percent of total electricity generation followed by 17 percent hydroelectric, 15 percent nuclear, 10 percent gas and 8 percent oil.

The mission of the program is to provide government energy policy planners, coal producers, and developers of advanced coal technology with analyses of the economic, security, and environmental consequences of accelerated development of coal-based electricity. The program also advises governments on the likely competitive position of indigenous coal resources to assist in evaluating the economic trade-offs between indigenous coal development and imports.

ACTION: Coal is the largest contributor to environmental pollution associated with electricity generation but is the most competitive and most strategically secure source of energy in the Asia-Pacific region. The strategies for most high-growth Asia countries are different from the slower growth, mature economies of western industrialized countries. Therefore, energy policies and strategies of the industrialized countries are not directly transferable to Asia. The issue in most Asian countries is not whether to rapidly expand coal use, but how to rapidly expand coal use in an environmentally and economically sound manner.

The Coal and Electricity Program focuses on first understanding the goals and constraints of energy planners in Asia, followed by analyses of the least-cost options to meet these goals at acceptable levels of pollution. The three-pronged plan is to (1) study and understand each country's energy plans and projections in light of their strategic, political and economic constraints; (2) work with energy planners in developing strategies for improved efficiency of electricity generation and the introduction of proven coal pollution technologies; and (3) prepare planners and utility executives for the future introduction of advanced clean coal technologies.

During the coming year the program will place greater emphasis on working with government energy planners in developing environmentally sound strategies that incorporate technology options for reducing coal-related pollution at acceptable costs. Planners will also be introduced to the next generation of coal technologies that should become available in the late 1990s, to

ensure that planning strategies include options for incorporating technology advances.

ACHIEVEMENTS: During the past year the program embarked on a U.S. Department of Energy-funded project to familiarize Asian electric utility executives with the status of clean coal technologies through an international conference held at the Center. In conjunction with the DOE project a linear programming model was developed for the region that allows utility planners to evaluate alternative coal quality mixes to meet environmental goals and to meet strategic constraints on energy supplies.

The project hosted major international conferences on the Asia-Pacific coal situation and on new coal technologies.

One publication of note is The Dynamics of the Expanding Coal Supply in The Asia-Pacific Region.

MAJOR COLLABORATING AND FUNDING AGENCIES: The U.S. Department of Energy has been the major funder of this program. Executives from the major utilities in Hong Kong, Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, and Taiwan, plus U.S., Australian and Indonesian coal suppliers, developers of clean coal technology, research institutions, the World Bank and the U.S. Department of Energy participated in the Center's 1989 Asia-Pacific Coal Technology Conference.

Marine Resources and Development

Coordinator: Mark Valencia

MISSION: Following the wave of extension of national jurisdiction out to 200 nautical miles from shore, many nations are now consciously striving to develop and implement policies for resource and activities management in their newly acquired jurisdictional zones. Further, in the rush to claim, guard and exploit these resources, it has become obvious that national management policies for these zones of extended jurisdiction may be formulated and implemented with insufficient understanding of the transnational and interdependent character of the ocean environment and the resources and activities it harbors and supports. The objectives of this Project are to determine (1) what resources have been gained by extended jurisdiction, (2) the value of these resources, (3) how much it will cost to exploit them, (4) how their exploitation can best be integrated into national development plans, and (5) areas of conflict as well as cooperation, the policy options, and their implications for each nation concerned. The overall goal of this project is to enhance the maritime perspective among policymakers by providing a longer-term view of the contribution of marine resources to economic growth, development and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

ACTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS: This project has both an economics dimension which is housed solely in the Resource Systems Institute, and an international relations dimension which is executed in cooperation with the Oceans Governance Program of the Environment and Policy Institute. The project began in FY86 and will continue indefinitely. Appropriated project funds have been about \$20,000 a year or a total of \$100,000 so far, plus the salary of the Project Leader. Cost-sharing, e.g., fully supported fellows, host country workshop expenses and cash, will continue at more than 100 percent of appropriated project funds.

In its economics dimension, the project stimulated interest in and "trained" a new generation of young marine resource economists in Asia through team research, workshops, and co-authored publications. The project held three workshops--EWC 1984, Seoul 1985 and Kaohsiung 1988. The workshop brought young economists from the Asian region together with leading U.S. marine resource economists. The young Asian economists were teamed with their senior U.S. marine resource economists on joint studies and the results were reported at the Kaohsiung workshop. The Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute used the Seoul workshop to launch its Office of Marine Economics. The National Sun-Yat Sen University workshop was used by Taiwan's National Science Adviser to the Executive Yuan to try to stimulate and enhance integration of marine affairs in Taiwan.

The research estimated the economic value of the Malacca Straits, the potential value of oil and fish in disputed areas (i.e., the opportunity cost of not settling the disputes), and

adapted a state-of-the-art U.S. model to estimate the value of resources damaged by oil spills in South Korea. These were among the results published in about 15 peer-reviewed publications including a special issue of the Journal of Marine Resource Economics devoted to marine resource economics in Southeast Asia, as well as a book to be published by Taylor and Francis.

In its international relations dimension, the project uses transnational ocean issues as a vehicle to bring participants from estranged countries together to discuss their common problems and possible cooperation. The International Conference on the Yellow Sea brought together for the first time scholars, government officials, and policymakers from China, South Korea, Japan, and international organizations to discuss the resource management problems of the Yellow Sea. The conference was a small step towards better relations and peace in the region. The International Conference on the Sea of Japan brought together similar types of participants plus world class economists and marine affairs scholars from South Korea, Japan, China, and international organizations to discuss for the first time the problems and opportunities for cooperation regarding Sea of Japan marine resource management issues. This conference was a first step on a long journey towards turning the Sea of Japan into a zone of peace and cooperation. Both conferences were heavily cost-shared. The follow-up to this conference was an invitation to hold a similar one in the Soviet Union. The International Conference on the Seas of Japan and Okhotsk was hosted by the Far East Branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Nakhodka and was attended by participants of all the coastal countries including North Korea. It was a breakthrough in terms of establishment of personal and professional rapport among these estranged countries.

Results of this dimension of project research have been published in leading peer-reviewed presses and journals (e.g., Oxford University Press; University of California-Berkeley Press; The Economist; Journal of Maritime Law and Commerce; Ocean Development and International Law), popular newspapers (e.g., Asian Wall Street Journal, the International Herald Tribune), and magazines (e.g., five articles in the Far Eastern Economic Review). Results included popularization of joint development as a possible solution to jurisdictional disputes and analysis of the factors favorable for it, its common elements, and modalities (this option is now being increasingly explored and employed by countries in the region); delineation of areas of potential conflict over oil and fish in both Southeast and Northeast Asia and analysis of their interaction with international relations; delineation of actual and potential conflicts between marine uses in Southeast Asia, highlighting of endangered valuable and vulnerable environmental resources; suggestion of specific areas for policy coordination for Pacific Island countries regarding deep-sea minerals; the first overview and analysis of transnational Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan marine resource issues; highlighting of the potential navigational issues and possible

effects facing maritime powers who do not ratify the Law of the Sea Convention; explaining the U.S. problems with a comprehensive nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia; and suggesting solutions to the Spratly islands disputes. Books currently in progress include Conflict Over Natural Resources in Southeast Asia (Oxford University Press), Atlas for Marine Policy in Northeast Asia (University of California Press-Berkeley) and Pacific Ocean Boundary Problems: Status and Solutions (Martinus Nijhoff).

COLLABORATING AND FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: The Far East Branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; the Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute; Japan Institute for Economic Research; the International University of Japan; Marine Development and Strategy Institute (China); Sun-Yat Sen University, Taiwan; and Mobil Oil Corporation.

Inputs for Sustainable Agriculture

Coordinator: Saleem Ahmed

MISSION: To explore alternative strategies for using mineral and plant resources for quality agricultural production in a manner beneficial to the environment and consistent with meeting the expanding agricultural needs of the Asia-Pacific region. The program responds in large part to the environmental degradation caused by injudicious use of synthetic pesticides (which results in 400,000+ cases of pesticide poisoning annually and also pollutes the atmosphere) and mineral fertilizers (which cause eutrophication in lakes, and impurities in some phosphate rocks may be carcinogenic). Program goals are accomplished through activities in (a) Fertility Policy, which examines long-term fertilizer demand, appropriate use, and legislation; and (b) Botanical Pest Control, which explores feasibility of using plant products for safe pest control.

ACTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS: Fertilizer Policy activities focus on long-term fertilizer demand forecasting and changes in fertilizer policy with nations of the Asia-Pacific region. The most recent product of this research has been the development and application of a new fertilizer demand estimative methodology that does not rely on sophisticated computer/statistical models. This was used to produce the study "Projected Long-Term Fertilizer Demand in the Asia-Pacific Region: A Conceptual Framework and Tentative Results." The direct result of this study was a joint Minerals Policy Program/Asian Productivity Organization workshop held in Manila, Philippines, that was attended by representatives of 11 nations and 7 international and national agencies (countries: Bangladesh, Republic of China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand; agencies: Potash and Phosphate Institute of Canada, Indian Tobacco Co. Ltd., International Fertilizer Development Center, Asian Productivity Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Productivity and Development Center, Development Academy of the Philippines). This workshop subsequently led to a proposal sponsored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) for the establishment of a network of professionals working in the fertilizer sector to provide a basis for exchange of data and concepts on demand forecasting and fertilizer policy for 21 nations; the workshop further led to development of a joint Minerals Policy Program/UNIDO project to evaluate fertilizer demand forecasting methodologies.

The Botanical Pest Control activity has led to the cataloging of plant species having pest control properties and publication of the Handbook of Plants with Pest Control Properties (470 pages) by John Wiley & Sons, New York (1988). To date, 1,500 copies of the book have been sold, generating \$10,000 in royalties to the East-West Center. Research on botanical pest control and specifically the neem tree has led to a dozen papers in refereed journals and in conference proceedings, which

generated more than 700 requests for reprints from 65 countries. The Asia Development Bank has supported the program's technical and socioeconomic studies on neem in selected countries. Other organizations benefiting from the program's findings are the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, which approved a neem project for all its seven countries (India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka), and the Hawaii State Senate, which last year passed a resolution supporting neem research for Hawaii.

ENVIRONMENT AND POLICY INSTITUTE

Interim Director: John Bardach

Director Emeritus: Norton Ginsburg

The primary mission of this institute is to monitor changes in the quality and quantity of natural resources and to devise methods for the rational use of those resources, particularly renewable resources, as part of a nation's economic development.

The objective is to encourage sustained use of natural resources without jeopardizing environmental quality. In Asia and the Pacific, countries are experiencing increasing pressures on their natural resources because of rapid population growth on one hand and, in some cases, surging economic growth on the other.

The institute has adopted a distinctive approach to environmental issues by recognizing that environments, particularly those at local and regional levels, are human-made and require deeper understanding as habitats within which people live. Consequently, the institute pursues research on agriculture, particularly in Southeast Asia, and on cities in which an increasing portion of Asians live.

The institute, a member of the International Federation of Institutes of Advanced Studies, has accepted responsibility for monitoring climatic changes and possible rises in sea levels in Asia and the Pacific and for developing indices of vulnerability for areas that might be in jeopardy.

The programs of the Environment and Policy Institute are:

- Ocean Governance
- Land, Air, and Water Management
- Habitat and Society
- Risk, Resources, and Development

Ocean Governance Program
Coördinator: Joseph R. Morgan

MISSION: The oceans cover 71 percent of the earth's surface and are crucial to the survival of mankind. They provide the ultimate source of fresh water through their role in the hydrologic cycle; absorb carbon dioxide, thus ameliorating the "greenhouse effect"; moderate the climate of the earth through the ability of water to act as a global thermostat; and, through their power of dilution, provide an essential sink for pollutants. In addition, the oceans are a source of valuable resources, both living and non-living.

The oceans also have an important political dimension. Under the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, coastal states can claim sovereignty over waters to 12 nautical miles from their shores and have jurisdiction over resources out to 200 nautical miles. These extended jurisdictional claims frequently lead to controversies with nearby countries when claims overlap.

The Ocean Governance Program contributes to the solution of marine resource management problems in the context of current international law. Studies of Asian and Pacific marine regions for the purpose of analyzing critical resource and jurisdictional policy issues form a principal focus of the program.

ACTIONS: Each of the Program's marine regional studies culminates in a thematic atlas of important issues accompanied by a substantive descriptive and analytical text. Thus far, an Atlas for Marine Policy in Southeast Asian Seas has been published by the University of California Press and a similar work on policy issues in East Asian Seas is nearing completion and again will be published by the University of California Press. Future work will focus on the northern Indian Ocean (South Asian Seas) and the Southwest Pacific.

The Ocean Governance Program is also recognized for editing and production of the Ocean Yearbook, published by the University of Chicago Press and cosponsored by the International Ocean Institute in Malta.

ACHIEVEMENTS: The work on East Asian Seas has included three international conferences: on the Yellow Sea, the Sea of Japan, and the Seas of Japan and Okhotsk. The latter featured participation by Russians and North Koreans as well as the South Koreans, Japanese, and Chinese, and was hosted by the Far Eastern Branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. As a result of the International Conference on the Seas of Japan and Okhotsk, an ad hoc working group has been formed to discuss marine policy management actions on a regular basis.

The Atlas for Marine Policy in Southeast Asian Seas and the Ocean Yearbook have been used by both marine policy scholars and high-level government bureaucrats, and have received favorable

reviews in the professional literature. The United Nations Environment Programme, for instance, has used the Atlas for Marine Policy in Southeast Asian Seas as a background document for its East Asian Seas Regional Seas Programme. The Ocean Yearbook is used as a text in university courses in marine geography, political science, and marine policy; thus it functions as a valuable source of ideas and information for decision-makers at both international and national levels in the Asia-Pacific realm and beyond.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: Korea Ocean Research and Development Institute, University of Hawaii/East-West Center Collaborative Research Fund, International Ocean Institute, Far Eastern Branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Sejong Institute, International University of Japan, and United Nations University.

Land, Air, and Water Management Program

Coordinator: Lawrence S. Hamilton

MISSION: The objective of this program is to provide scientists, planners, and decision-makers with an understanding of the advantages of, and methods for applying, broad, long-term, integrated approaches to the sustainable development of land and water resources in Asia and the Pacific. Projects dealing with the atmosphere are under development.

ACTIONS: The program currently concentrates on forestry, computerized spatial information systems, biological diversity, mountain environments, and water management.

The program's staff has led the way in bringing agroforestry (a combination of trees with agricultural crops) and community resource management onto the agenda of both the region and the United States. The Ford Foundation provides substantial funding for a project designed to improve the abilities of Asian foresters to engage in community forestry programs.

The program includes a project for developing microcomputer-based geographic information systems applicable to a wide range of resource management problems. Researchers have conducted training programs in Indonesia and Thailand.

Staff members are closely involved in planning the next five-year phase of UNESCO's International Hydrological and Water Management Program. In collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Regional Development, the program is sponsoring a research and training project on water use conflicts between very large cities and irrigated agriculture.

Another project assists governments in planning for protected areas and in developing educational materials to raise public awareness of the need to protect biological diversity (genetic diversity in nature). Grants from the MacArthur Foundation fund researchers to study, in collaboration with national counterparts, Pacific Island tropical ecosystems.

Program researchers have worked with multi-disciplinary international mountain scholars to launch a World Mountain Network and to work towards strengthening or establishing regional centers for mountain development.

ACHIEVEMENTS: Work supported by the program on agroforestry and community resource management has had a major impact on rural development programs around the world and on the curricula of several universities, including the University of Hawaii. Staff members have contributed to the shift away from blaming farmers and loggers for the environmental degradation of upper watersheds to looking at the actual causes, which are far more complex. Researchers have completed two case studies demonstrating

applications of microcomputer-based information systems to forest management.

Pacific Islanders considered the activities sponsored by the initial MacArthur grant so useful that a second grant was awarded for 1990-1993. The mountain project cosponsored a feasibility study for an international mountain secretariat. One result of this study was a five-year grant from the Swiss government to support publication of the journal Mountain Research and Development. A World Mountain Network was also funded in 1990. The program cosponsored a meeting on mountain environments in Armenia in 1989 which opened the way for future work in Tadjikistan, USSR.

Staff members provided conceptual frameworks to guide over a dozen case studies from developing countries, newly industrialized countries, as well as Japan and Honolulu on problems of river and lake basin management and metropolitan water use conflict. Researchers collaborated with Chinese counterparts on the North China Water Project and forged linkages with a number of Japan-based organizations involved in water management and regional development.

MAJOR FUNDING SOURCES AND COLLABORATORS: The Ford Foundation; The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation; South Pacific Regional Environment Program; International Mountain Society; Pacific Economic Cooperation Council; United Nations University; World Conservation Union; The Nature Conservancy; Indonesian State Forest Corporation; Royal Thai Forest Department; Chiang Mai University, Thailand; Institute of Forestry, Nepal; International Center for Integrated Mountain Development; UNDP/ESCAP Regional Remote Sensing Program; International Hydrological and Water Management Program; UN Centre for Regional Development; UN Department of Technical Cooperation for Development; Lake Biwa Research Institute, Japan; and International Lake Environment Committee.

Habitat and Society Program

Coordinator: A. Terry Rambo

MISSION: This program addresses the environmental pressures that affect economic growth and cultural change in two important contexts. One is the northern arc of Southeast Asia, a vast area stretching from Yunnan in China across Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Burma and into northeastern India. In this poorest and least developed part of Asia, little is known about the relations between habitat and society. Another concerns urbanization and urban environments in Asia as related both to evolving metropolitan regional systems and concomitant management problems.

ACTIONS: The Northern Arc project addresses environmental management and rural ecology in Laos, Vietnam, and Yunnan. The work is conducted in collaboration with scientists of those countries, many of whom have worked in isolation for years and who are eager to communicate with scientists from other countries. A workshop on ecological approaches to agriculture was held in Laos during the summer of 1989. The EAPI and the Southeast Asia Universities Agroecosystem Network will organize a workshop to study agriculture in southern Laos in 1991.

The project on urbanization seeks more effective urban-regional planning and management of metropolitan growth by improving the understanding of the relationship among urban growth, regional and national development, and urban environments. An exploratory conference on extended metropolitan environmental systems was held in the fall of 1988, which has helped shape thinking about planning strategies. A small meeting on analytical approaches to urban environmental issues is planned for September 1990 to set research priorities and make recommendations for urban environmental planning policies. In December 1990 an international workshop following on the first will be held at the Center in cooperation with the World Bank.

ACHIEVEMENTS: Participation in the Northern Arc project increases the credibility of the scientists of the region in the eyes of government officials whom they must influence if their strategies of development are to be adopted. For example, the workshop of the summer 1989 produced an agreement with the Lao Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for a long-term training and research project on rural ecology.

The papers presented at the fall 1988 conference on extended metropolitan systems have been edited and are scheduled for publication by the University of Hawaii Press in 1990.

MAJOR COLLABORATING AND FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: The Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and The World Bank.

Risk, Resources, and Development Program

Coordinator: Kirk R. Smith

MISSION: This program searches for methods to predict, evaluate, and reduce the environmental risks to human life and the degradation of renewable resources during economic development.

ACTIONS: The program has recently developed guidelines to assess environmental risks for the Asian Development Bank and a manual on environmental impact assessment in tropical coastal zones for the South Pacific Regional Environmental Program. At the request of the Thai Ministry of Industry, the program staff also has worked with the Thai Development Research Institute and Argonne National Laboratory to assess the risks associated with the first Thai disposal site for treated industrial hazardous wastes. The program has also contributed to policy-oriented conferences on global climate change.

ACHIEVEMENTS: In the early 1980s, the Environment and Policy Institute helped the Asian Development Bank implement a procedure for the economic valuation of environmental factors in loan applications. This work has been expanded to help the Bank assess the environmental risks in projects such as large chemical and petrochemical plants. These methods are now being applied in the Bank and its developing member countries to make projects more successful and development more sustainable.

The program also has evolved new methods for designing urban air pollution controls that are potentially both clearer and more effective than older methods. These findings have been published in scholarly publications and, through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, have become part of the discussions about renewing the Clean Air Act.

In the climate change area, the program has shown that commonly used methods for ranking the relative greenhouse effect of energy generation, farming, and deforestation are incorrect and thus unsuitable for determining policy. Since each country has a different mix of such activities, changing their relative rankings may affect the global negotiations on climate change now taking place. The World Bank has contracted with the program to develop several such ranking schemes.

Along with the Argonne National Laboratory and the Industrial Technology Research Institute of Taiwan, the program has established the Pacific Basin Consortium for Hazardous Waste Research which now comprises over 60 dues-paying members in 16 countries in Asia and the Pacific. Conferences are held on topics such as minimizing waste. As an example of practical results, the Consortium has shown that cement kilns can be used to safely burn combustible wastes such as contaminated solvents. This finding is important for developing countries with growing amounts of waste but lacking funds for building high-tech incinerators.

In March 1990, the research team was designated as a Collaborating Center for Studies of Risk and Development by the World Health Organization. The institute joins 20 other institutions that have been appointed as such centers.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: The World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Argonne National Laboratory, and the International Federation of Institutes of Advanced Studies (IFIAS).

INSTITUTE OF CULTURE AND COMMUNICATION

Director: Tu Weiming

The Center recognizes the necessity of overcoming impediments to mutual understanding and enhancing fruitful communication between East and West as a precondition for sustaining a stable and healthy relationship among countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

This institute seeks to overcome deep-rooted indifference, ignorance, and stereotyping in cross-cultural communication by accumulating and engendering information, ideas, and techniques from comparative and historical perspectives for the benefit of policymakers, opinion leaders, scholars, and educators.

It addresses critical issues underlying cultural and technical interchange between East and West by conducting systematic analyses of ethnic and national identity, changes of value-orientations, and symbolic expressions of the body and mind throughout the region. Furthermore, it studies the effect of modernization on traditional values and the enduring presence of traditional patterns of thought and behavior in modernity. It also examines the social implications of technological transfer as well as the manner in which communication technologies affect economic and political change.

A major new undertaking will draw from spiritual resources of East and West to offer new perspectives on the complex processes of the creative transformation of tradition through "A Dialogue of Civilizations."

The programs and projects of the Institute of Culture and Communication are:

- Cultural Construction and National Identity
- Creative Expression of Culture
- Cultural Change
- Socioeconomic Analysis of Telecommunications Technologies
- Cultural Factors in Rural Development
- Cross-Cultural Studies and Education
- Values and Aspirations of Indonesian Youth
- Mass Media in Cultural and Economic Change

Cultural Construction and National Identity

Coordinator: David Wu

MISSION: Widespread concerns over ethnic identity and the resurgence of cultural nationalism have significantly affected national and international politics around the world. The objectives of this new program are to determine the nature and problem of identity formation and cultural construction and how these are related to the rapid transformations in Asia, the Pacific, and the United States.

ACTIONS: The program begins with a series of international conferences, collaborative team studies, and training workshops to address critical issues facing the region. A core project on "Cultural Policy and National Identity" engages leading scholars and policymakers in comparative case studies on cultural debates, identity building, and national policies in China, Japan, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and the United States. A second project on "Chinese Cultural Identity" explores intellectual, historical, and political questions on the meanings of being Chinese. A research team will seek to discover the roots of contemporary Chinese identity in family socialization practices in the homeland (China and Taiwan) and overseas (Southeast Asia and the U.S.) and to determine whether there are core Chinese values and behaviors conducive to economic development. A third project begins with a training forum on Japan's "Nationalism and Internationalization." The fourth project, on "Pacific Constructions of Tradition," involves major institutions in the South Pacific to document island nations' efforts in building national identities around customs and traditions.

ACHIEVEMENTS: A first book manuscript, on cultural policy and national identity in several Asian-Pacific countries and the United States, will be ready for publication in 1991. The project will provide resources to scholars, journalists, business people, and opinion leaders of the region through seminars, international forums, and computerized information files on current developments in cultural policy and emerging cultural debates.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: Leading institutions supporting collaborative research, conferences, and training programs are the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Academia Sinica, National University of Singapore, Institute of Papua New Guinea Studies, and International Center for Japanese Studies in Kyoto, among many others.

Creative Expression of Culture
Coordinator: Wimal Dissanayake

MISSION: Symbolic expression in art, literature, and film is a window through which we can examine social and cultural change. The concept of self provides us with a useful point of entry for this undertaking. Art, literature, and film provide immediate access to different cultures in which they both reflect and shape change. These qualities give symbolic media of expression a special role in the Center's promotion of cultural understanding.

ACTIONS: Hundreds of performances and exhibitions have been organized by the institute's arts group during the past decade. Other arts institutions in the region look to the Center for assistance in staging traditional, ethnic, and multicultural artistic events. Regular exhibitions of paintings, sculpture, and other visual art forms are an important part of the arts program.

Research focuses on film's reflection of cultural change in India, China, and the ASEAN countries, and the ways in which cinema is being used to shape national identities. An annual symposium brings film scholars from throughout the region together to discuss a culturally significant theme. The biannual East-West Film Journal serves as a forum for symposium and other assessments of the role of cinema.

The EWC National Film Tour uses film's accessibility to introduce the diversity of Asia-Pacific cultures to American college students and the broader community. Center cooperation with the Hawaii International Film Festival is a major part of the EWC community outreach efforts.

ACHIEVEMENTS: The project on concept of self is producing a number of books, both popular and scholarly: An Anthology of Modern Indian Stories; Self as Body (forthcoming); Self as Person (forthcoming); Self as Symbol (forthcoming) are among these. The Center's performing arts series and exhibitions have introduced new audiences and viewers to unfamiliar art forms of Asia and the Pacific Rim.

The Film Program's publications and other activities have contributed substantially to the emergence of Asian cinema studies throughout the region. Books have appeared on Indian popular cinema, Chinese cinema history, and on Japanese, Indian, and Chinese film. Translation and reprinting plans indicate that these books are serving an educational need. Publications under preparation include work on Indian melodrama, a study of the Chinese cultural discourse of the 1980s reflected in film, and a collection on the cultural importance of the ASEAN film industries. The East-West Film Journal has won respect as a major contributor to the field.

The National Film Tour shows films on campuses throughout the mainland United States, drawing national attention to the Center's work. Through its film festival Viewers' Guide and the East-West Center Award, the Center's expertise is made highly visible to and educates participants in the Hawaii International Film Festival.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: These include AMIC (Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre, Singapore); Asian Cinema Studies Society; Cinemaya (India); the California State University system and other universities in California, Oregon, Tennessee, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Louisiana; and the Hawaii International Film Festival, Inc.

Cultural Change
Coordinator: Godwin Chu

MISSION: This program seeks to examine the directions and processes of cultural change in a number of countries in the region as they undergo economic development and political restructuring as part of their modernization experience. Empirical findings illuminating the changing cultural diversities in the region will enhance mutual understanding and help policymakers chart their cultural policies for the future.

ACTIONS: The program began with a comprehensive survey of contemporary cultural values in Thailand in 1986, followed by comparable surveys in China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and the United States from 1987 to 1990. These large-scale surveys covered cultural values, family relations, work ethics, community participation, cultural identities, religious beliefs, and use of mass media. These surveys, to continue for up to 10 years, will generate concrete evidence of changes over time. In China, Indonesia, and Thailand, the surveys were complemented by in-depth studies of cultural change in rural communities and analysis of modern short stories as indicators of changing values.

ACHIEVEMENTS: Analysis has been completed for the baseline survey of contemporary culture in China and is proceeding for surveys in Thailand, Indonesia, Japan, Taiwan, and the United States. A research monograph, entitled "The Great Wall in Ruins: Cultural Change in China," has been completed; it will be the first comprehensive analysis using concrete research data about cultural change since the death of Mao Zedong.

The overall picture drawn from this research is startling. Traditional Chinese cultural values, which stood firm for centuries, are now facing potential disintegration after forty years of Communist rule. Chinese people live in cultural confusion. The old has been destroyed; the new is yet to be established. A preliminary report prepared in 1988 clearly predicted the kind of demonstrations that took place at Tiananmen in June 1989. The picture of revolutionary China appears in sharp contrast with the findings from Japan. Despite an unusually high degree of industrialization and urbanization and cultural influence from the West in this age of instant communication, much of the traditional Japanese culture remains intact. Analysis of research data from Taiwan and Hong Kong, currently in progress, is expected to further accentuate the impact of the Communist revolution on traditional Chinese culture.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: The government of Indonesia cosponsored and funded the research in Indonesia. The work in Japan was funded by two research grants and carried out by the University of Tokyo. Research in Taiwan was supported by a grant from the National Science Council and implemented in

cooperation with National Chengchi University. The survey in Korea was completely funded by the Korean Broadcasting System. In China, Fudan University and Wuhan University provided support for data collection. In Thailand, Chulalongkorn University and Chiang Mai University extended their full cooperation. The Chinese University of Hong Kong implemented the data collection in Hong Kong. In the United States, the field work was conducted by researchers at Stanford University and six other major universities.

Socioeconomic Analysis of Telecommunications Technologies

Coordinator: Meheroo Jussawalla

MISSION: In the current fiscal year, two separate projects were undertaken. One project covered the ASEAN countries, and the other covered U.S.-Japan trade in telecommunications equipment and the resulting imbalance in payments.

The major objective of the first project is to assess the constraining and facilitating factors that affect the globalization of the telecommunications industry in the United States and its impact on telecommunications infrastructures and markets of the ASEAN countries.

The objective of the U.S.-Japan trade relations project is to ascertain the trade flows of telecommunications technology between the two countries and examine the causes and effects of trade friction.

ACTIONS: Collaborative research was undertaken with the Asia Institute of Mass Communication Research (AMIC) in Singapore, the National Computer Board in Singapore, Asia-Pacific Telecommunity in Thailand, Indosat Corporation in Indonesia, and the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company in Manila. A jointly sponsored workshop was held in Singapore in May 1989, after which data were gathered and analyzed.

The U.S.-Japan project was done in collaboration with the Pacific International Center for High Technology Research (PICHTR), and the data collection has been completed. The results of the analysis will be presented at a workshop to be convened in February 1991.

ACHIEVEMENTS: Both projects' reports will be of use to policymakers in the ASEAN region, Japan, and the United States. The U.S.-Japan study's policy results will be of immense value to future trade policies formulation in the United States and Japan. Major publications include a monograph on telecommunications infrastructure development in ASEAN countries and The Economics of Intellectual Property Rights in a World Without Frontiers, a book to be published by Greenwood/Praeger in 1991.

Cultural Factors in Rural Development

Coordinator: Syed Rahim

MISSION: The project aims at examining how cultural practices interact with economic practices in the context of development activities at the grassroots level. It has been initiated on the basis of recommendations made by an international workshop at EWC, followed by an invitation from the executive director of the Proshika Human Development Center, Bangladesh, to initiate a collaborative study.

ACTIONS: The project activities will be carried out in three phases: (1) field work in collaboration with Proshika, Bangladesh, (2) an international workshop in collaboration with ESCAP, and (3) development and dissemination of training materials.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: (1) Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra (Proshika Human Development Center), Bangladesh, and (2) The United Nations Economic and Social Commission on Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Bangkok, Thailand.

Cross-Cultural Studies and Education Project

Coordinator: Richard Brislin

MISSION: The purpose is to assist people who interact in cultures other-than their own by providing preparation that will lead to successful collaborations, mutual respect, and the accomplishment of their goals.

ACTIONS: Since 1987, more than 150 college professors from the United States and Asian and Pacific Island nations have participated in a summer program that allows them to develop full course outlines on cross-cultural and intercultural topics. Materials have also been prepared that are useful in training professionals in various areas, such as businesspeople and technical assistance advisers, who are about to live and work in cultures other than their own.

ACHIEVEMENTS: Books useful as texts that have been produced at the East-West Center include Intercultural Interactions: A Practical Guide (1986) and Applied Cross-Cultural Psychology (1990). Approaches to the preparation of professionals for overseas assignments were presented in a chapter for the Handbook of International and Intercultural Communication (1989).

MAJOR COLLABORATIVE AND FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: For the four summer programs designed to encourage professors to develop intercultural coursework, participants have been funded by their own schools. Schools that have sent more than one participant include the University of Philippines; Aichi University in Japan; Allahabad University in India; the University of Malaysia; Kent State University in Ohio; and The Rochester Institute of Technology in New York. Organizations such as Samsung (Korea), Arthur Little, Inc., Royal Nepal Airlines, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company have used materials developed here.

Values and Aspirations of Indonesian Youth

Coordinators: Peter Xenos and Godwin Chu

MISSION: This new research project, under the Center-wide program of Culture, Institutions, and Development, examines the cultural values and aspirations of the young people of Indonesia as the country goes through rapid economic development and social change. It seeks to identify institutional factors embedded in Indonesia's cultural foundation and social structure as a first step toward effective policy consideration.

ACTIONS: This multi-year project is in its first phase. Preliminary work on problem formulation and research design is in progress. A planning workshop is scheduled in Jakarta in October 1990 to prepare for data collection.

ACHIEVEMENTS: The government of Indonesia is committed to using the research findings from this project as a data base for its long-range planning of social and cultural development for the next 20 years.

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: Funding is provided by the National Planning Agency of Indonesia. The first-year budget of 90 million rupiah (US\$51,428) has been approved. Major collaborating institutions are the Center for Social and Cultural Studies, Indonesian National Institute of Science (LIPI), and the University of Indonesia.

Mass Media in Cultural and Economic Change

Coordinator: John Schidlovsky

MISSION: The journalistic programs at the Center have sought to provide opportunities for mid-career news editors, editorial writers, reporters, and broadcasters from Asia, the Pacific region, and the United States to study news issues, with emphasis on how those issues are handled in different cultures. The programs have encouraged critical evaluation of reporting about Asia and the Pacific region.

ACTIONS: Since 1967, nearly 200 journalists have come to the Center in the Jefferson Fellowship program to participate in seminars, field trips, and intensive studies of issues affecting the United States and Asia. With Center support, the Jefferson Fellows have traveled throughout Asia and the United States to further their experiences and to enhance their understanding of differing cultures. The Fellows have published scores of news articles reflecting their observations and experiences.

In 1984, the Center began the Pacific Basin News Update, to be known in the future as the Asia Pacific News Forum, which has brought more than 100 senior editors, publishers, and correspondents to the Center for three-day seminars examining critical issues in the region. Leading scholars and Asian newsmakers have been available as a resource to these senior editors.

Other journalistic programs include the Japan-America News Study coordinated by Robert Hewett that examines coverage of the United States and Japan by each country's correspondents, and training programs for Chinese, Pacific Island, and Korean journalists in various workshops and seminars. In addition, the George Chaplin Scholar-in-Residence Program each year brings to the Center a distinguished author or journalist.

ACHIEVEMENTS: Journalists participating in Center programs have consistently rated the Jefferson Fellowships as outstanding in helping them to understand and better report on the Asia-Pacific region. Their editors have praised the program for providing their correspondents and supporting editors with valuable insight and preparation for in-depth analysis and coverage. Participants benefit from the professional links with colleagues from other countries as well as learning new approaches to their craft. An Indian journalist noted: "I would like to think that the fierce independence of the U.S. journalists did rub off on the (Asian) Jefferson Fellows."

MAJOR COLLABORATING OR FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: Principal collaborators in the Center's mass media programs have been the Press Foundation of Asia, based in Manila; the Pacific Islands News Association, based in Tonga; the Foreign Press Center/Japan in Tokyo; and the American Committee of the International Press Association. Funding for the Japan travel portion of the

Jefferson Fellowships has been received from the United States-Japan Foundation and Asia Foundation. Several American newspapers have shared costs by providing air transportation to Honolulu and Asia for Jefferson Fellows. The George Chaplin Scholar-in-Residence Program is supported by an endowment from Duty Free Shoppers Limited.

PACIFIC ISLANDS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Interim Director: Sitiveni Halapua

MISSION: The mission of the Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP) of the East-West Center is to help meet the development needs of the Pacific Island countries through cooperative research and training. PIDP conducts specific research and training activities based on the issues and problems prioritized by the Pacific Islands Conference of Leaders, which meets every three years. The Standing Committee, composed of 11 island leaders, reviews PIDP's research projects annually to ensure that they respond to the issues and challenges raised at each Pacific Islands Conference.

ACTIONS: The Pacific Islands Conference of Leaders has approved the continuation of PIDP's Economic Development and Private Sector Program, which includes the following components: sector analysis; aid, trade, and international investment; macroeconomic environment; small business development; financing investment; and country economic assessments.

PIDP's other research programs and projects are social development issues (including youth issues and problems, health and nutrition, and urbanization and migration), policy analysis training, administration and government systems, disaster preparedness and relief, technical advisory project, and southwest Pacific Islands gold (with EWC Minerals Policy Program).

To disseminate its research results, PIDP publishes a wide range of books, Research Report Series, and project reports. Its publications are disseminated to Pacific Island governments, as well as to private, regional, and international organizations.

ACHIEVEMENTS: Leaders of Pacific Island countries, together with representatives of regional and international agencies and donor countries, meet every three years to review and adopt the findings and recommendations of PIDP's major research and training activities. This process ensures that PIDP's research and training programs are relevant and responsive to the needs of the Pacific Island countries. Some examples of recent and current work:

- The Tourism Project assists Pacific Island governments to enjoy the benefits of tourism while guarding against its social costs. The project has helped governments develop a comprehensive data base for planned tourism development, guard against fluctuations in international business cycles, conduct studies of trends and options, and assess the impact of the airline and cruise industries. Case studies have been completed in Micronesia (The Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, and the Northern Marianas) and Melanesia (Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands). Five additional case studies in Polynesia will be completed by the end of this year.

- Research on the role of the private sector is developing policies that will shift the burden of development from government to private business. PIDP is developing a data base to be used in future planning, and studies are addressing the improvement of ties between foreign and locally owned businesses, investment incentives, and trade options.

- An examination of multinational corporations in the tuna industry culminated in the publication of two books on the subject: Tuna Issues and Perspectives in the Pacific Islands Region and The Development of the Tuna Industry in the Pacific Islands Region: An Analysis of Options.

- A study of the social and economic factors contributing to the success or failure of indigenous businesses. Researchers conducted surveys of businesses, reviewed government policies and their effect on business development, studied potential new areas of business expansion, and provided internships for young island professionals.

- Major gold deposits in the Southwest Pacific have attracted foreign mining companies and created concern over how to mine gold for the benefit of both multinational mining corporations and the Pacific Islands. In the Solomon Islands, PIDP has completed a case study on the impact of gold mining on the environment.

- Studies on ways governments can cope with natural disasters such as hurricanes resulted in the publication of a series of well-received manuals on disaster preparedness and relief.

- PIDP engages in macroeconomic policy modeling, a suitable approach for analyzing the problems faced by small economies. Models have been built of the economies of Fiji and Vanuatu to examine the consequences of alternative economic policies. The project will continue to cover other Pacific Island countries over the next two years.

FUNDING SOURCES: PIDP is supported by the East-West Center and by grants from participating governments. The governments of American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, State of Hawaii, Japan, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and Tonga have provided grants to PIDP. Major research and training activities are also funded by grants from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the United States Information Agency (USIA).

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PROGRAM
Coordinator: Charles E. Morrison

MISSION: The International Relations Program advances the Center's objective of improving mutual understanding and relations in the region by addressing significant issues relating to foreign policy and political change. The program pursues this mission by conducting original research on international relations issues, promoting direct interchange and relations among individuals and institutions that influence foreign policy, and contributing to the education of present and future leaders and the broad public about international relations issues and processes.

ACTION: The Program undertakes research and dialogue projects in four broad thematic areas:

- The post-Cold War international system in the Asia-Pacific region. Current projects include studies on the Soviet role in Northeast Asia, Southeast Asian international relations, and the critical Sino-Japanese relationship. The Asia-Pacific Dialogue brings together participants from conflicting nations (including North Korea/South Korea and China/Vietnam).
- U.S. relations in the Asia-Pacific region. Current projects include a comprehensive study of U.S.-Australia-New Zealand relations and a high level Committee on U.S.-ROK Relations. U.S.-Japan relations have been another area of research interest.
- Domestic political dynamics. A completed project focused on the Japanese political economy, and another project examined the changing outlook of Chinese cadres. A study of the economies, politics, and foreign policies of the Pacific Island nations is nearly completed.
- Leadership. The New Generation Seminar brings together younger political, business, and media leaders for study and dialogue on critical issues in the region.

ACHIEVEMENTS: Results have included the most comprehensive study of Japan's political economy and foreign relations in the English language (three volumes published through Stanford University Press), three Asia-Pacific Reports, the Current Affairs Notes series, and books on U.S. and Japanese policies toward Southeast Asia and Asian reactions to Soviet foreign policy initiatives. Manuscripts in press or nearly completed include an overview of economic and political issues in the Pacific Island region, two volumes on U.S.-Australia-New Zealand relations, a study of Chinese revolutionary and professional cadres, and a book on Sino-Japanese relations. The IRP together with the University of Hawaii in 1989 and 1990 brought North and South Koreans together for discussion of Korean security issues with representatives of

major powers, the first time this kind of on-going dialogue has taken place.- Seven parliamentarians from Asia-Pacific countries as well as other leaders have learned more about the region and each other's societies through participation in the New Generation Seminars.

MAJOR COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS: Institutional collaborators in IRP projects include the Australian Institute of International Affairs, the Centre for Strategic and International Studies, the Institute of Policy Studies at Victoria University of New Zealand, the Japan Center for International Exchange, the Mitsui Research Institute, the Spark Matsunaga Institute for Peace, the Seoul Forum for International Affairs, United Nations University, and the U.S. National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation.

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Director: Richard Halloran

MISSION: Special Projects was set up in January 1990, to extend the reach of the East-West Center to those who decide or influence policy not only in Asia but especially in the United States.

ACTIONS: Special Projects has three functions: research, journalistic programs, and presidential assignments.

- Research. A special research project differs from a standard EWC project in that it is more narrowly defined, closer to current events, and completed in a shorter time; it is written or presented in general language intended to reach a wide audience.

Among the research projects underway are a collaborative effort seeking to determine what new political, economic, and security order may emerge as the nations of Asia and the Pacific head into the 21st Century. Another delves into the fundamental causes of "bashing" of each other by Americans and Japanese. South Korean diplomacy intended to isolate North Korea and policies to reunify the peninsula are topics of a third project. Still another is an inquiry into a possible resurgence of Japanese militarism.

While these projects have been initiated by Special Projects, they will draw on intellectual resources throughout the Center as well as on colleagues outside the Center.

- Journalistic Programs. The Center is considering a major expansion of its journalistic programs. The planning process will be led by Special Projects. The first step to expand these programs was to bring onto the staff John Schidlovsky, a correspondent experienced in China and India. The recently retired editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review, Derek Davies, arrives in October for a year as a Senior Fellow. The Southeast Asia correspondent of the Washington Post, Keith Richburg, will be the Journalist-in-Residence beginning at the same time.

The long-standing Jefferson Fellowships Program has brought 200 journalists from Asia, the Pacific, and the United States to the Center for a month of intensive study and a month of travel, the Asians in America and the Americans in Asia. The program has been revised to add two Asians in 1991, bringing the total to eight who will join with six Americans in the group. The fellows will be given more time on the road in Asia and the United States and, for the Americans, India will be added to the countries visited.

The Asia Pacific News Forum is being refurbished to succeed the Pacific Basin Update, which has been attended by 100 journalists since 1984. Senior American editors will be invited

to hear specialists on Asia and newsmakers from Asia discuss critical issues in the region.

A research project led by Robert Hewett, the recently retired interim director of ICC, is examining coverage of Japan by American correspondents and comparing that with Japanese coverage of the United States. A conference at the Center to evaluate research has been planned for the spring of 1991 in collaboration with the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs.

The first workshop for Korean mid-career journalists was held in July. After correcting several shortcomings, it will become a model for similar workshops for other groups. Inquiries have come in from Japan, the Pacific Islands, and New Zealand.

Among the continuing programs is the George Chaplin Scholar-in-Residence, in which a distinguished journalist is invited each year to deliver an address. The editor of the Christian Science Monitor, John Hughes; the editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review, Derek Davies; and the Edward R. Murrow professor emeritus of broadcast journalism at Columbia University, Fred W. Friendly, have delivered the addresses since the program was started in 1987.

Mid-career Chinese journalists spend an academic year at the Center for professional training in conjunction with the Department of Journalism at the University of Hawaii. In the 10 years of the program, more than 100 journalists have taken part.

New programs under consideration include seminars on specific American issues--such as the 1992 elections--for Asian journalists, and on Asian issues--such as rising nationalism--for American journalists; workshops for Pacific Island radio broadcasters; and a program to encourage American professors of journalism to teach students how to cover Asia and the Pacific.

● Presidential Assignments. Special Projects has been made responsible for organizing and setting the agenda for the Center's International Advisory Panel and for recommending ways in which the Panel's suggestions can be implemented.

From time to time, Special Projects may also be asked to take on programs for which there is no natural home elsewhere in the Center, or projects whose work cuts across several institutes or programs.

OFFICE OF STUDENT AFFAIRS AND OPEN GRANTS

Dean: Sarah Miyahira

MISSION: The office has two functions: Student Affairs is responsible for processing awards, conducting a competition for international students, providing participant support, and developing alumni programs. The major focus of Open Grants is on education. One of its primary concerns is providing education for EWC recipients of scholarships whose academic and professional interests go beyond the scope of the Center's institutes. Open Grants also includes the Center's educational program, a post-doctoral fellowship program, and special educational programs.

The objectives of Student Affairs and Open Grants are to:

- Recruit outstanding students from Asia, the Pacific, and the United States to study for graduate degrees here.
- Enable participants to develop their ability to work effectively in an intercultural environment.
- Integrate participants, including those not seeking degrees, into the intellectual and cultural life of the Center.
- Enhance participant welfare and quality of life.
- Work with the alumni network to support the development of the region and the work of the Center.

Student Educational Program

Coordinator: Sarah Miyahira

MISSION: The goal of this program is to develop well-educated interculturally sensitive people with competence to address the complex challenges facing the Asia/Pacific region. We support graduate studies, primarily at the University of Hawaii, and offer opportunities to develop and raise consciousness to function effectively in a pluralistic society.

ACTION: To achieve these goals, the Center provides two levels of education: graduate study for a degree at the University of Hawaii and a non-degree educational program at the Center. The interaction between academic study and non-degree activity provides the potential for a greater educational and intercultural experience than the usual American graduate program.

The non-degree program encompasses:

- A weekly seminar about contemporary Asia, the Pacific and the United States to introduce students to geographical and cultural diversity and to provide an awareness of contemporary regional issues.
- Involvement in institute projects to develop professional skills and networks.
- A variety of intellectual and cultural events for students to expand their interests, develop leadership skills, and increase their intercultural understanding.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONSEQUENCES: Since 1960 when the Center was established, 4,252 students from 50 nations have participated in the East-West Center program. Of those students, 265 have earned bachelor's degrees, 3,044 were awarded master's degrees, and 940 obtained doctorates at the University of Hawaii in 60 majors. At any given time, 300 graduate students reside at the East-West Center, two-thirds from Asia and the Pacific Islands and one-third from the United States.

Regional interest in the Center's program is high. Each year more than 1,000 applications are processed for 100 scholarships. Questionnaires, anecdotal feedback, and the growing number of alumni chapters throughout the region and the United States indicate that the program provides a constructive experience for most participants.

The following are some Center and national data on students from the Asia/Pacific region.

Alumni Program

Alumni Officer: Gordon Ring

MISSION: The East-West Center's most important products are the people who have participated in its programs over the past 30 years. These 26,000 individuals shared a unique educational and cross-cultural experience which strengthened their commitment to the promotion of improved international relations and positions them as key players in the emerging Pacific Era. The mission of the East-West Center alumni program is to contribute to the promotion of better relations and understanding throughout the Asia-Pacific region by directing the professional resources, intercultural skills, goodwill, and interests of the Center's alumni to programs which complement Center priorities.

ACTIONS:

- Chapter Programs Development. By involving alumni from the business, education, and government sectors in regional workshops, seminars, and conferences, the EWCA chapters complement Center programs and contribute to the improvement of the quality of life and regional cooperation. These chapter programs facilitate long-range planning to resolve regional issues; increase awareness and support for the East-West Center and its programs; and provide professional development opportunities for EWCA members.

- EWCA Human Resource Data Bank. The Alumni Data Base will be expanded in order to create a Human Resource Data Bank for the Asia-Pacific Region which will provide important services for the following constituencies:

- a) EWC Programs. Provide EWC researchers with detailed information on alumni who can contribute to Center projects.

- b) EWCA Members. Substantially increase the opportunities for professional interaction among alumni in order to facilitate their continuing professional development.

- c) EWCA Chapters. Provide chapters with resource persons for involvement in their programs.

- d) Businesses. Make accessible to businesses interested in expanding in the region consultants with good command of the English language, multi-cultural awareness, international perspectives, and experience in specific geographical, professional, and sectoral areas.

- e) Research Institutions and Government Agencies. Provide research organizations and government agencies with access to researchers, consultants, and project managers with international perspectives who can advise them on issues relevant to the Asia-Pacific region, conduct research, and coordinate projects.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Chapter Development. Over the past five years the number of formal chapters has increased from 12 to 28. Chapters are now organized in all the major countries of the region and some countries such as Japan and Indonesia have several. Recently, priority has been given to adding chapters on the U.S. mainland. As a result, chapters have been established in Washington, D.C., Southern California, San Francisco, Chicago, and New York.

- Program Development. Six EWCA international conferences have been organized by the East-West Center Association and host chapters in Korea, Singapore, Indonesia, and Hawaii. The next major conference is scheduled for July 1991 in Bangkok and will be cosponsored by the Ministry of University Affairs of the Government of Thailand. About 500 participants are expected to attend workshops on issues such as economic cooperation, science and technology transfer, natural resources and the environment, communication and information systems, medical science and public health, and social and cultural development.

EWCA chapters are now taking the lead in organizing regional workshops on major issues affecting the region over the next 25 years. The first workshop was organized by the Indonesia Chapter in September 1989. Focusing on resource issues, it brought 50 participants together along with specialists from the Center and keynote speakers Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, former Foreign Minister of Indonesia; Sir Edward Gough Whitlam, former Prime Minister of Australia; and Dr. Seiji Naya.

Future workshops are planned by the Southern California Chapter ("The Asia-Pacific Experience in California") in January 1991, and the Melbourne, Australia, Chapter ("Tourism and the Environment") in the fall of 1991.

- Alumni Records and Communication. The Alumni Data Base maintained by the East-West Center Alumni Office includes information on 26,000 former participants as well as a small number of ex-staff, honorary EWCA members, and Associate EWCA members.

Approximately 13,000 members are designated as "active" because they have maintained contact with the Alumni Office which has relatively complete information in their records. We have limited information (including addresses) on approximately 6,000 additional members.

This data base is used to facilitate networking by:

- a) maintaining communication between the Center and our members through mass mailings, the EWCA Newsletter, and Centerviews; b) providing membership lists for EWCA chapters; and c) facilitating professional contacts among alumni.

COLLABORATING AND FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: Collaboration is primarily arranged by local EWCA Chapters. When programs are planned, collaborative and cost-sharing arrangements are worked out with government ministries and local businesses. For example, the 1988 International Conference in Bali was cosponsored by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences and the 1991 Conference in Bangkok is cosponsored by the Ministry of University Affairs. Cost-sharing is part of every chapter program. In addition, the EWCA holds an annual fund drive which raises about \$50,000 from its members. The EWCA Executive Board and individual chapters organize a number of other fund raising events each year.

Consortium for Teaching Asia and the Pacific in the Schools

Coordinator: David L. Grossman

MISSION: The primary purpose of the consortium is to improve teaching about Asia and the Pacific at the pre-collegiate level in the United States.

ACTIONS: The principal focus of the project is a staff development program aimed at improving the teaching and leadership skills of pre-collegiate educators in Asian and Pacific Studies. Beginning with an intensive Summer Institute held at the Center, the project develops leadership teams for both Hawaii and U.S. mainland public and private schools. With support from the Hawaii State Legislature, the Hawaii teams participate in a follow-up series of workshops on Asia and the Pacific for a minimum of two years. These teams, in turn, offer training to their fellow teachers in including materials on Asia and the Pacific in their classrooms. Finally, Hawaii participants are eligible for CTAPS curriculum study tours to Asia and Pacific countries.

ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Leadership Teams. During the first three years of the project, 11 leadership teams have been formed in Hawaii's public school complexes (a complex is a high school and its feeder intermediate and elementary schools) along with two teams from private schools. In addition eight teams from the mainland have come to the EWC for the Summer Institute training. These teams of 4-8 members consist of classroom teachers, curriculum specialists, administrators, and community college specialists on Asia and the Pacific. The teams receive intensive training during the summer and take part in workshops during the academic year. In turn, they train teachers in their districts for two years.

- In-Service Training Programs. During their two to three years in the program, leadership teams are required to work with our staff in developing one awareness workshop (minimum of four hours of instruction) and one skill-building workshop (minimum of three meetings with 15 hours of instruction) for the educators within their school complexes during each academic year.

- By September 30, 1990, about 90 teachers, or 1 percent of Hawaii's teachers, will have received leadership training, and educators from seven mainland districts will have received training at the EWC.

- By September 30, 1990, at least 1,000 teachers in Hawaii, or 10 percent of the teaching force, will have attended an awareness program, and 300 will have completed a skill-building workshop.

- By September 30, 1992, at least 100 educators in Hawaii will have participated in study tours to Asia and/or Pacific countries.

- In January 1990, the project co-published a book with institutions in Canada and Australia: Asia and the Pacific: Issues of Educational Policy, Curriculum and Practice.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Director: Webster K. Nolan

MISSION: The objective of the Public Education Program is to equip a wide range of policymakers, opinion leaders, educators, journalists, and other professionals with the information they need to deal effectively with each other and the region's critical issues. The intention is to broaden understanding beyond specialists to decision-makers generally and the informed public throughout Asia, the Pacific, and the United States.

ACTIONS: The Public Education Program draws heavily on all the resources of the Center and works with public interest organizations, the news media, universities and colleges, civic groups, and the business sector to identify and respond to needs in the rapidly changing, sometimes volatile region.

Public Education consists of two major initiatives: a substantially expanded dissemination system and a range of specialized programs.

- Dissemination. Dissemination incorporates extensive use of technology (such as teleconferencing, audio/visual presentations, and broadcast), seminars and conferences at selected cities in the region, exchange programs and field studies, and wide distribution of a variety of publications targeted for non-specialists.

- Publications. These include a widely distributed annual report on trends in the region, seminar and conference proceedings, and speeches. In development are a textbook for undergraduates, a quality paperback series on contemporary issues in Asian and Pacific countries, a newsletter about research in the region, and business and journalism journals.

- Schools. Several long-range programs in the United States: Teacher training for kindergarten through 12th grade, now in its third year as a pilot program in Hawaii, will be expanded to the U.S. mainland. At the community college and undergraduate levels, the Center is working with administrators and professors to develop curricula components and train teachers. Most recently, the Center began working with universities and colleges in Oregon, together with the business community and state government there, to establish a consortium concentrating on Asia and the Pacific. This program is seen as a pilot for similar joint ventures in selected states in the coming decade.

- Business. Programs to assist the business communities of Asia, the Pacific, and the United States in understanding each other's political, economic, social, and cultural climates as well as trade, investment, and management issues. Included are exchange and educational programs, applied research, forums and conferences, creation of data bases, a lecture series,

instructional audio and visual cassettes, and a variety of publications, including a business journal.

- Seminars. Public Education works closely with Center research staff in conducting seminars in selected cities for diverse, targeted audiences. Seminars are usually held in collaboration with other institutions, such as the Southern Center for International Studies or Japan's Yomiuri Shimbun newspaper.

- Briefings. Center research and regional issues are the conveyed to policymakers and opinion leaders through an extensive program of briefings delivered in person, through reports to the media, and in a series of radio spots.

ACHIEVEMENTS: The Public Education Program has substantially expanded the number of individuals and institutions who use the Center's expertise and that of its network of colleagues throughout the region.

Center staff have conducted seminars in Hawaii (U.S.-Japan Relations), Georgia (Japan, China, and the Newly Industrialized Economies of East Asia), Washington, D.C. (Energy Issues), and Wisconsin (New Pacific Frontiers: Southeast Asia) for policymakers and opinion leaders in business, government, and education. Business school faculty from several mainland universities attended a four-day workshop on "The Emergence of the Pacific Century: Implications for Curriculum Development." Community college and university faculty and administrators participated in a planning session for an Asian Studies faculty and curricula development initiative. Center staff have also increased the number of briefings and speeches given on the U.S. mainland, and developed a series for public radio. Center publications are distributed to Congress, key administration officials, and a wide variety of other people in government and the private sector throughout the country, as well as Asia and the Pacific.

MAJOR COLLABORATING AND FUNDING ORGANIZATIONS: Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, DC; the Southern Center for International Studies, Atlanta, GA; The University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI; The Johnson Foundation, Racine, WI; the Yomiuri Shimbun, Tokyo, Japan; The Oregon Partnership for International Education, Portland, OR; The World Affairs Council, San Francisco, CA; The Pacific and Asian Affairs Council, Honolulu, HI; The Asia Society, Washington, DC; The Hitachi Foundation; The U.S. Small Business Administration; The American Association of State Colleges and Universities; The American Association of Community and Junior Colleges; and Public Television and Radio.



Program descriptions

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